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Tower Views

by Clearway

After Minorities Are Gone Hungary Grows Restless Chamberlain Faces Factors

¶ **Minorities**—Having been stirred by the spoon of pan-Germanism, the minorities problem begins to show new shapes and colors as it bubbles in the cauldron of power politics. As Reichsführer Hitler draws to the close of his triumphal visits through Sudetenland, what is left of Czechoslovakia seethes with indignation over the granting of the "Fifth Zone" of occupation to the Reich, and with it the fortunes of some 850,000 Czechs, two railroads and strategic points which render the depleted nation helpless in the hands of the "invaders." Simultaneously the Czechoslovak delegation to Geneva issues a plaintive plea. Why, they ask, with even the Godesberg demands now satisfied, are National Socialist radio stations at Vienna, Leipzig and Breslau turning loose a new flood of anti-Czech propaganda? "The campaign must have some object," say Czech officials. "We fear it may presage more demands on Prague."

¶ **Ultimatum?**—Adding to Czechoslovakia's troubles comes a report, circulated in Budapest diplomatic circles, that Hungary is preparing an ultimatum demanding unconditional return of Hungarian minority districts. Living mostly along the Czechoslovak-Hungarian border is a Magyar population of some 719,569 in territory of considerable economic and military importance to Hungary. The Czechs have offered to negotiate. In fact their negotiations were to have started Monday last; but the "peaceful invasion" delayed the meeting. Hungary grows impatient. It prepares to hasten the further tearing of Czechoslovakia's frayed coat by revealing a hidden club.

¶ **Loyalties**—The decision of Slovakians to cast their fortunes with the Czechs, modeling the altered state on the order of the old Austro-Hungarian monarchy, appears to be a disappointment to Budapest, where it was hoped that the Slovaks might seize the occasion, when the nation was stricken, to swing toward Hungary. When their decision to remain a self-governing part of the republic was cast, Hungary's hopes of a restored "Greater Hungary" went glimmering. It saw visions of a consolidated Slovakia opposing the return of Hungarian minorities areas.

¶ **Appreciation**—With a two and a half to one vote of Parliamentary confidence behind him, Prime Minister Chamberlain hies away to bonnie Scotland. Yet he sees Europe back at pre-crisis status, with these exceptions: Czechoslovakia no longer exists as an ally, France has not the prestige in central Europe that it formerly had, Russia is a problematical factor instead of a frank supporter of the democratic dike against European dictators, Hitler becomes the dominating figure in European politics, Italy's voice becomes stronger. And now, when Parliament reconvenes on Nov. 1, the "left-overs" of the pre-crisis area will demand attention. These are: Return of German colonies; Italian intervention in Spain; invocation of the Italo-British pact; an economic alignment in central Europe (the Danubian states are now thrown into Germany's trade orbit and Germany also hopes for a customs union with dismembered Czechoslovakia); British rearmament.

¶ **Investments**—One sign that the European crisis is believed to be only temporarily passed is noted by a treasury official in Washington. More than $600,000,000 of foreign money hurried out of Europe when war threatened. The idea was to get it into American bank deposits and let it rest until confidence was restored at home. But now, it seems, depositors have changed their mind about taking it home and are seeking investments in America. This has been a factor in the recent rise of the stock market.

¶ **Job**—Former President Beneš of Czechoslovakia has been offered a job. Having been a professor before he became a President, it should be to his liking. The offer comes from the President of Brown University, Dr. Henry W. Wriston, and the job is a visiting professorship in international relations. "An opportunity for the university as well as for Dr. Beneš," declares Dr. Wriston. "He is a great expert in international relations, government, and history." He also has had some experiences in dealing with international integrity.

¶ **Parties**—Talk of introducing the three-party system in the United States, which gained stimulus with the sudden growth of the American Labor Party in New York City, now receives a cold shower in reports from the Houston, Texas, convention of the American Federation of Labor. It seems that the body of organized labor does not find the idea attractive, having internal dissensions which are more in need of attention.

¶ **Filler**—There has been something about recent events and the moment's "big personalities" that reminds us of those lines of Trowbridge:

> If you will observe, it doesn't take
> A man of giant mould to make
> A giant shadow on the wall.

Glaring Faults In Age Pensions Demand Change

Act is found cumbersome, open to political misuse and is expected to be amended.

Pensions: Political Problem No. 1
Second of Three Articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—The New Deal is beset with a tremendous old-age pension revolt largely because its own old-age law has been unsatisfactory, cumbersome and—in some cases—flagrantly political.

The Townsend drive, the "$30-every-Thursday" drive and scores of other panaceas, are due in part to the obvious defects in the Government's own law and particularly its administration. They are due in part to another reason—continuance of hard times.

And finally they are the result of a discontent of millions of sincere, hard-working Americans who have reached 60 years or over without ever having touched that world of glamor and romance shown tantalizingly day by day in modern business advertising.

Yes, there are 10,000,000 citizens in America today, 60 years or over, who have incomes of far less than $200 a month. Through the fairy shopwindows of advertising they have caught sight of a comfortable standard of living. The very colored pages torn from a five-cent magazine and tacked to a shack wall to keep out the wind, tell of luxuries of automobiles, radios and refrigerators which Americans have come to assume are the right of all.

After 60 years of arduous labor, many of these hard-working individuals with simple-hearted sincerity believe they are now about to clutch the good things of life which business dangles before consumers in its rosy advertising.

Amendment Believed Near

There is little question now that the Administration will hastily amend the Social Security Act when Congress reconvenes, but whether it can thereby head off the "March of the Utopians" remains to be seen.

This article deals primarily with what's wrong with the present Act. A glaring example of the situation is Ohio. Ohio is in the news, and any day now the Federal Government may cut off further contributions to the unfortunate Ohio aged, and Gov. Martin L. Davey has defiantly dared it to do it. The immediate sufferers will be the indigent old people of the State, who have been made a political pawn for years. Ohio may be taken as an example of the Social Security Board's relations with other states.

As far back as 1934 the Ohio State system, set up under the Act, was under attack. The American Association of Social Security, under Abraham Epstein, Executive Secretary, pointed out that it was the only State requiring a check-up "not only of applicant's economic, family, and religious status, but also of his political affiliation."

Governor White named the head of a fraternal order with no previous experience in the field to administer the law, and turned the granting of the first checks into an amazing spectacle for initiating new members into the same order.

See Political Motive

In 1935 the Sherrill Committee investigated Governor Davey's administration of the law and found laxness, inefficiency and the old story of politics being played with human misery. The Federal Board was urged to intervene effectively then, but did not do so.

Before the primaries in August,

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Home Weather-Wise From the North

Wide World

Returning Arctic Explorers Welcomed

Standing at front, left to right: Murray Wiener, Commander Clifford J. MacGregor, Roy Fitzsimmons, and Deputy Mayor William Fox of Newark, N. J.

Nations at One in Objective To Raise Standards of Living

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The vast question of means by which standards of living can be raised for peoples in all parts of the world—studied by experts in several related fields of natural science under auspices of the League of Nations—has been carried one step further by a memorandum prepared for this year's Assembly of the League by Prof. N. F. Hall, Director of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research in London.

Professor Hall emphasized the encouraging fact that every form of government in existence today professes the aim of raising the standard of living of its people. This aim is shared between dictatorships of the Left and of the Right and liberal democracies. Professor Hall suggested that the warring "ideologies," possessing one great aim in common, might properly leave the conflict over methods to the final arbitration of history.

The world has not yet fully realized, Professor Hall suggested, that it is finally in a position to provide a comfortable existence for all its people. Technical progress in industry, agriculture, and transport has created for the world opportunities for promoting human welfare by wisely balanced increases in production and by well-planned measures of economic co-operation between nations.

Examples of Improvement

Professor Hall pointed out that all modern forms of government have steadily increased the living standards of their peoples. Neither in the Italian countryside nor in the depressed industrial districts of the United Kingdom, he declared, can one find today the unshod and ragged children who were so numerous before the World War. He pointed out that the Soviet Government in Russia is seeking, to increase the well-being of its people by control over production and distribution, while the United States Government is "carrying out in the poverty-stricken areas of the southern states measures which would have gladdened the heart of Abraham Lincoln."

The Nutrition Committee of the League, as Dr. Hall points out, has assembled the specialized knowledge of natural scientists in many fields, and its experts have worked out minimum standards of living. Studies showed that such standards are greatly dependent upon price-structures and taxation.

At the present time, according to Dr. Hall, the structure of prices in most countries is the result less of natural forces which must be passively accepted than of the direct or indirect policies of governments. Governments need to review their fiscal policies very carefully in order to formulate programs designed to raise standards of living.

Poverty Limits Markets

The poverty of the great bulk of producers at present is the chief factor in retarding progress in raising standards of living, Dr. Hall declared. This poverty not only limits local markets but also creates a shortage of capital, particularly for the use of agricultural districts and states. However, the development of the internal economic structure of agricultural states will create conditions favorable to the reorientation of policies of industrial states in the direction required for improvement in the standards of living.

Formulation of national policies for increasing local consumption, in Professor Hall's opinion, will create conditions favorable for removal of obstacles to international trade. The excessive protection of peasant populations and of obsolete methods of farming serves only to retain an unnecessarily low standard of living for agricultural populations.

As nations awake to the need for adopting policies designed primarily to raise the standard of living and consumption of their own populations, Professor Hall predicted that international trade will tend to increase, but is likely to change its character, concentrating upon the interchange of those commodities which can be produced most readily in the various countries. It will become possible to give fuller play to international and inter-regional division of labor and specialization

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Party Concludes Polar Research By Ship and Plane

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J.—Members of the MacGregor Arctic Expedition, lead by Capt. Clifford J. MacGregor, are back in New York after a 15½ months' trip to the Far North.

Commander Isaac Schlossbach, navigator and pilot of the expedition and United States Weather Bureau meteorologist at Newark Airport, said he had studied the relation of air currents and weather conditions in the polar region to those in this part of the world. He also revealed that he had searched for Crockerland, named by Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, but said that in his opinion, it did not exist. He added that in search for this land he had made more than 20 airplane flights over the Arctic region.

Although members of the expedition appeared no worse for their long stay in the Arctic, their ship, named for Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, a three-masted auxiliary schooner, bore scars from encounters with ice jams and the recent tropical hurricane that swept the North Atlantic Coast.

Some of the schooner's rigging had been torn off in the storm and it was necessary for the expedition to halt in St. John's, Newfoundland, for repairs, Captain MacGregor said, adding that the repairs had run the expedition into a deficit which he hoped to work off by making a lecture tour.

Mercury at Half-Way Mark

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP)—The British pickaback seaplane Mercury was reported almost halfway to Cape Town, South Africa, today on its attempt to make a 6,370-mile flight from Dundee, Scotland, and break the world nonstop distance record.

The British Imperial Airways station at Alexandria, Egypt, intercepted radio signals from the Mercury at 6:35 a. m., G. M. T. (1:35 a. m., E. S. T.), indicating that the plane had almost crossed the Sahara Desert and was approaching equatorial Africa.

At Kano, West Africa, the Mercury would have covered more than 3,000 miles.

The plane was released from its mother ship, the Maia, at 1:20 p. m. (8:20 a. m., E. S. T.) yesterday for the attempt to better the 6,296-mile mark made by three Soviet Russian airmen on a flight from Moscow to the United States by way of the North Pole in July, 1937.

The Mercury is due in Cape Town tomorrow morning.

Ambassador Expects Mexican-U. S. Accord

MEXICO, D. F., (AP)—The Mexican Ambassador to the United States, Francisco Castillo Najera, declared Oct. 6 he believed "a perfect understanding with the United States Government" would be reached soon on the question of expropriation of farm lands owned by United States citizens.

The Ambassador reported immediately to President Cardenas. Prior to his departure from Washington the Ambassador had numerous talks with Secretary Hull on the Mexican land expropriation program.

Parties Mean Little to Jack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUMNER, Wash.—Jack Young is the young son of Willard V. Young, of Sumner, a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket. In his youthful zeal to help his father, Jack wrote President Roosevelt for help His father knew nothing of the son's campaign tactics until a letter came from the Democratic National Committee, saying, "We are glad to learn that your father is running for Congress and thank you for writing to tell us.

"Much as we might like to, this office cannot take an active part in the primaries of the different states, because we do not want to choose for the people of the different states their own representatives.

"I think an advertisement in the newspapers would help you to find the lady named Minnie."

When young Jack got this letter he was cast down. He had been working hard, campaigning for his father in their home neighborhood, where he washed dishes, minded the children, split the wood, weeded the flower beds for the neighbors, in return for which they were to vote for his father.

He took the letter to his Dad. "Dad, I don't think you have a chance. Just look at this."

His Dad read the letter with amazement, and is still wondering who this Minnie lady is and just when she came into the life of his 10-year-old son.

Christianity's History

On page 3 today appears the fifth of a series of 56 articles on "Links in Christianity's Chain" by Dr. Albert F. Gilmore. This series brings into focus the struggles, persecutions, and triumphs which have helped to shape the course of history over a period of nearly 2,000 years.

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Monopoly Quiz Enlists Aid Of U. S. Business

Nation's industrialists and New York Chamber of Commerce offer full support in inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council, composed of prominent industrialists, pledged its help today in promoting industrial and labor peace.

Its members agreed to a resolution based on the recent suggestion attributed to President Roosevelt, that the nation would prosper if Government, business, and labor settled their differences without resort to name-calling. Details of the resolution were to be made public later.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—American businessmen have been persuaded by American Government to come into the fascinating study of what makes the nation's economic clock tick.

That, in essence, is the meaning of the word here and in New York that big business is going to join with the so-called "monopoly investigation" to try to find out why only 80 per cent of America's productive capacity is used in boom times, and perhaps only 50 or 60 per cent in poor times.

W. Averell Harriman, head of the Union Pacific Railroad, and Chairman of the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council, said today that this group of the nation's industrialists has offered to co-operate completely with the joint Congressional-Executive Committee investigating monopolies.

"We believe that the facts should be brought out," he said, "and let the chips fall where they may."

To Study Capitalism

Meanwhile the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York had voted without dissent to accord its own co-operation.

The Advisory Council held an all-day session yesterday and met at a dinner last night. Although no formal statement was issued, Mr. Harriman disclosed that the monopoly investigation was discussed thoroughly.

"However," he said, "I believe that it is a misnomer to call it a monopoly investigation. It is my understanding that it will be a study of business methods and general economic conditions."

As a matter of fact, the study goes even deeper than that. As it has been defined by Thurman Arnold, head of the anti-trust division, Yale law professor, and trenchant author of "The Folk-Lore of Capitalism," who is mobilizing the Executive's wing of the inquiry, it goes to the heart of modern capitalism. In fact, take it all in all, it looks as though Government and business were now preparing hand-in-hand to inspect the principal industrial fault of democracy, as alleged by dictatorships: failure to produce to the limit of capacity.

It was the Brookings Institution which summed the matter up, even before the challenge of the rival to-

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Strategic Point

By a Staff Artist

Map shows position of Ruthenia in relation to Poland and Hungary, which are working for a common frontier.

Collective Peace: Its Ideal Lives Despite Setbacks

By Argus
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A remarkable feature of the Munich "peace" agreement has been the difference in its reception by Britain and the United States. While in Britain the accord was greeted with a national wave of approval, in America the reserve, even to the point of disapproval, was almost equally impressive.

That the two democracies, both determined on peace and both tending to seek it from the isolationist standpoint, should think so differently on an issue of such overwhelming importance would seem incomprehensible were it not for certain factors that are not always given full weight.

The difference is unquestionably due in some extent to the different experience of the two peoples—Britain had seen anti-aircraft guns in Whitehall and trenches in Kensington Gardens, America had had no such jar upon its nerves; the British have lived in close proximity to a Germany motivated by the aggressive doctrines of "Mein Kampf," while Americans have been able to regard such matters as purely European.

But there are factors more deeply than these.

The Versailles conference was fundamentally a struggle between two great doctrines—collective security as sponsored by America, and strategic security as demanded by France. That struggle, in one form or another, dominated world politics for the first 14 years of peace, and curiously both doctrines hinged very largely on the new republic, born of the war—Czechoslovakia.

Since neither President Wilson nor Premier Clemenceau would give way on their respective doctrines one finds the rise of Czechoslovakia ac-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Czech Armies Told to Accept Reich's Sweep

Premier warns against any move liable to increase the demands of Germany.

"There is nothing but to reconcile ourselves to our fate." In these words Premier Syrovy today appealed to the Czechoslovak Army—now being demobilized—to avoid any provocation that would increase Germany's demands.

Meanwhile, the remnant of the little Republic records in sorrowful concern the augmented scope of concessions to the Reich. As German troops complete occupation of the first four "zones," the International Commission's demarcation of an additional area for Germany appears to include some areas inhabited largely by Czechs.

Meanwhile, the hard-pressed Czechs have come to an agreement with the Slovaks, giving them autonomy within a federated state with Dr. Tiso as Premier, though with Foreign, War, and Finance Ministers in common. But the problem of Ruthenia looms as one on which all the neighboring states are devoting extraordinary interest. Poles and Hungarians eager for a common frontier as some curb on Germany, are anxious to meet in Ruthenia.

The Czechs are understood to be determined not to give up the area, while the oncoming Germans are expected to be interested in maintaining this gap between the would-be neighbors. The Slovak decision to unite with the Czechs has come as a bitter blow to the Hungarians, who, as former masters of Slovakia, had set their hearts on regaining their old territory.

Dispatches on Pages 1 and 2.

New Grants to Hitler Cut Rail Connections Between Czech Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct 7—This Republic's "neutralization," which, in effect, means virtually complete surrender to Germany, appears the only consequence that can follow the latest territorial concessions approved by the Sudeten International Commission.

Words fail to describe the feelings entertained here concerning the decision taken by the Commission in Berlin. Earlier concessions of so much important territory as represented by the four zones already occupied, together with the sacrifice of President Beneš, are considered a surrender greater than any war could have brought. But it was thought the limit had been reached in the slightly improved Godesberg terms, whereas the Munich Agreement in practice reveals the contrary.

All considerations, such as self-determination even for non-national Socialist Germans, appear to have been thrown to the winds. The Czechs declare that the new dictated terms outrival those of the Versailles Treaty as far as any ethnographic basis is concerned.

Under the new ruling of the Commission, from which there is no appeal, only a few hours' time limit was given.

Not merely small villages, but whole areas absolutely Czech, are handed to Germany and such territorial inroads have been made that railways linking Czech areas must pass through German territory.

Full Power for Commission

Obviously had Germany desired a settlement on a basis of self-determination and any conditions but those designed to reduce Czechoslovakia to a vassal state then the solution would have been an exchange of populations.

Even now, however, a Czechoslovak official statement regarding the present position reveals that even these frontiers are not final and definitive, but alterable at the disposition of the Berlin International Commission.

It is ironical to discover, in Czechoslovak official comment on developments at Berlin, that various parts of the country can be reached from other parts only by rail links through German terri-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

This Changing World

Pax Britannica—Decline in British Power From the World War to the Munich Settlement—Balancer of Power

By H. B. Elliston

Sir Eyre Crowe, one of the greatest permanent officials in the history of the British Foreign Office, wrote a memorandum in 1907 regarding the foundations of Pax Britannica. In that memorandum he laid it down as axiomatic that Britain must maintain the dominion of the seas against any possible enemy. Yet he added a significant corollary. "Unless," he said, "the British wished to arouse resentment and jealousy as a result of their enjoyment of sea power, our policy must be closely identified with the primary and vital interests of a majority of other nations." Sir Eyre said those primary interests were two; independence and trade. Therefore, he went on, British policy must maintain free trade and at the same time display "a direct and positive interest in the independence of small nations."

On this basis Great Britain played the part of ultimate world power. It did not "run" the world, but it came pretty near to doing so. Last summer in Scandinavia I found a certain nostalgia for those old days. "When Britain kept some kind of order" was a frequent reference. In the palmy days of Pax Britannica, they told me, they'd never realized the potency of British power. This was because British leadership derived chiefly from the maintenance of reputation and credit in such a way as to render the exercise of power unnecessary. However, as Philip, Louis XIV, Napoleon, and the Pan Germans could have testified, that power ultimately rested, in Trevelyan's phrase, upon "the battleships of England tossing far far out at sea."

This regime came to an end with the World War. The sea sovereign was then dethroned. During the fighting world power had crossed the Atlantic, and lodged in the United States. At successive naval conferences the fact had to be ratified. At first this was done with considerable reluctance, a reluctance which is easy to appreciate when you recall that never in world history had a sea sovereign relinquished its status without a war. Not till the 'thirties did the British fully accept the idea of maritime parity with the United States. Moreover, the conquest of the air had introduced a new element into power, and Britain never even got on terms of parity in the air.

The eclipse of British power had its own corollaries. It prevented Britain from dictating a fair peace at Versailles. It prevented Britain from trying to soften the effects of that peace. Instead Britain, her decisive voice subdued, kept up a semi-attachment to the French kite, and fear-struck France was concerned only with keeping Germany down. There might have been no problem in Czechoslovakia to come to a head if Britain had still remained the world's kingpin.

Without sea or air supremacy there was a waning interest among British policy-makers in identifying British policy with "the primary and vital interests" of mankind. Sauve qui peut became the dominant note. Free trade was abandoned, and in its place commercial policy was concerned in developing a near-exclusive trading corporation out of the British Empire. Only on such terms, probably, could Britain have kept the post-war Empire from flying apart. The independence of small nations? Several times Britain has started to act in the classical manner of Pax Britannica, but each time has drawn back. Manchuria, then Ethiopia, and now Czechoslovakia.

In these cases action to restrain aggression on the lesser powers would, it is true, have produced allies at Geneva and friends outside. The League had replaced Trevelyan's navy as Britain's center of gravity. But, when a showdown came, centuries of relying on her own power prevented Britain from relying partly on others. She backed down rather than co-operate. Especially in regard to Czechoslovakia must she have regarded both Soviet Russia and France as uncertain reeds.

Instead of challenging aggression, therefore, Britain went in for pacifying it. In Czechoslovakia, indeed, she acted as Hitler's stalking horse when the German Chancellor began to bristle with bellicosity. Certainly Britain as world power never would have negotiated the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia under such threats. Incidentally, this is what bothered this writer, not the refusal to fight over Sudetenland.

Chamberlain realism is realy a recognition of British limitations. It is no mere coincidence that the present Prime Minister was the first ever to acknowledge that the United States is the world power. It is hard for some Britons to swallow Chamberlain's realism. The hot-blooded want Britain still to act as defender of the peace, and cannot "sit silent when base deeds are done." Middle-of-the-roaders, as well as Chamberlainites, however, count the cost of knight-errantry, and are not willing to pay it.

Still the crusaders may yet have the chance to rally to an idealistic standard. For Chamberlain, the realist whose policy is dictated by Britain's limitations, has taken on commitments in the Munich settlement which would be staggering in the days of Britain's "splendid isolation."

He has guaranteed Czechoslovakia's shorn frontiers. From the white cliffs of Dover, to the Rhine, now to the Carpathians—Britain's frontier marches on to what Mr. Chamberlain himself called "a distant land," though Britain's prestige declines. This irony of ironies is the anti-climax of Munich. No longer power itself, Britain is essaying more or less on its own the uneasy role of balancer of power, a sort of straddle between "realism" and responsibility.

In the Boston Section:

Trek of autumn foliage vacationists starts as all main roads are open.

Democratic fusion group seen splitting off from Curley; should aid Saltonstall.

Brown University offers professorship to President Beneš.

Fish dealers get candid criticism at convention.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

New Grants to Hitler Cut Rail Links

(Continued from Page 1)

tory. Thus the connection between the rich coal and iron lands in different parts of Moravia and the rest of Moravia, or from Prague to Olomouc, important Moravian city, is broken. Such important railway centers as Lunenburg, now the junction for the Prague-Vienna and Prague-Budapest lines, becomes German so that Czechs proceeding to Bratislava (Pressburg) the Slovak Capital, must pass through Reich lands.

Based on 1910 Census

A number of such instances are quotable, but more significant is the so-called justification for this action. It is based upon 1910 census—the last in the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. This means that all ethnographic changes since then are entirely discounted. Moreover the reasons to be given for the German seizure of certain areas acknowledged to be purely Czech, are of a type that have not been used in international agreement since the Treaty of Vienna after the Napoleonic wars.

Thus the occupation of a whole Czech area near Zwittau in Moravia has been justified as compensation for the German ethnographical island round Iglau, in southwest Moravia.

In other words, a system of exchange of peoples from one ruler to another was agreed to by the Commission upon the "concession" that German and Czechoslovak railway authorities should consult regarding operation of lines running through the occupied territory. All Czechoslovak protests and objections are waived.

Reviewing this "peace with honor" from the Prague viewpoint one sees little else but submission to Germany's threats of force. The majority of Sudeten Germans have been deceived, because so many supporters of Konrad Henlein the Sudeten German leader favored autonomy within this Republic—not Reich annexation.

Guarantees Disregarded

Probably nothing is received more ironically than the Franco-British promise to guard Czechoslovakia's new frontiers. The newest cadet at the military academy needs only to examine tomorrow's frontiers to see what such guarantees mean.

The results of the decision of the four great powers does not meet with the same response in Czechoslovakia as that which was accorded Prime Minister Chamberlain's references in London to the saving of this Republic. In the Czech view he has handed over the country to the dictates of a commission meeting in Berlin, the very constitution of which indicates that it will perform Chancellor Hitler's bidding, even should he continue the myth that Czechoslovakia is the home of Bolshevism and march on Prague to "cleanse" it.

This latter step would be simple enough now, since there is no talk of German demobilization, but Czechoslovakia has been forced to begin demobilization. Two classes were sent home yesterday and others will soon follow.

Slovak Agreement

Amid all this calamity, one optimistic note is the news of the complete understanding reached at the Slovak Parties Congress at Zilina on Oct. 6, the terms of which they will co-operate wholeheartedly with the Czechs on a basis of autonomy. Dr. Josef Tiso, Acting Chairman of the Slovak Clerical Party, becomes head of the new Slovak Provincial Diet and President of the new Cabinet containing four other members.

The Ruthenian Deputies also despatched a note to the great powers and the Little Entente and Hungary, declaring their desire to remain within this Republic and acknowledging Czechoslovakia's work in the cultural, political, and economic reconstruction of their land since 1919.

Syrovy Urges Caution

PRAGUE (AP) — Premier Jan Syrovy appealed to his Army Oct. 7 not to commit any act that might "bring on intervention more cruel than the present situation" for what is left of Czechoslovakia.

"There is nothing to do," he told the troops, "but to reconcile ourselves to our fate.

"The Government has decided to be loyal to the Munich agreement so as to be sure to save territory which remains. So forget your debates and useless quarrels and support those in front to work for reconstruction.

"Remember, disturbances might bring on intervention more cruel than the present situation."

The Government announced it was uncertain when Parliament would be summoned to elect a successor to resigned President Beneš. It explained the Republic's shrunken frontiers still were not definitely fixed and it was impossible to tell who remain in Parliament and what Deputies would be entitled to vote.

Croatian Autonomy?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Oct. 7—In no European capital has the resignation of President Beneš of Czechoslovakia and General Syrovy's declaration concerning the radical reconstruction of the Czechoslovak state aroused so much interest as here in the chief city of Croatia—and most of that interest is favorable.

Announcement that the Slovaks and Ruthenians from now on are to enjoy autonomy in Czechoslovakia kindles hope here that the Croatians will soon be given self-government in Yugoslavia.

Italy and Britain Engage in Conversation

© International

Premier Chamberlain — Britain's Prime Minister and the Duce at Munich before the opening of the secret session of the Four-Power Conference.

Premier Mussolini

Count Ciano — Power Conference. Count Ciano is Foreign Minister of Italy and son-in-law of Signor Mussolini.

Chief Gain in London Found In Clearing of Uncertainty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 7—Although the atmosphere in which Parliament has separated for three weeks before the new session of Nov. 1 begins is still more somber, it has been cleared of much of the uncertainty and misunderstanding of the past week.

For an analysis of the Government's position it is necessary, not only to consider the final 366 to 144 vote endorsing the Chamberlain efforts for peace, but it is also necessary to analyze the preceding vote which, by 369 to 150 defeated the amendment introduced against the Government by the Opposition.

Those who supported the Prime Minister on the Opposition amendment were only 43 short of maximum number registered as constituting the entire body of his adherents.

This compares with 45 absenteees from the Opposition parties. Twenty Conservatives who might have voted for him abstained. But none of them went so far as to record their suffrages against their leader. On the other hand four Opposition Liberals voted for the Government.

Dissatisfaction Present

This does not mean that real and even considerable dissatisfaction is not present in the Government ranks, but it shows that those who are doubtful of the wisdom of Mr. Chamberlain's policy feel that they can be more useful from the inside than outside the ranks of his supporters.

To some extent also they are keeping their powder dry against new emergencies, which practically everybody recognizes may quite possibly occur before long.

The main achievement of the past few days has been to bring prevailing doubts and anxieties into the open, and to capitalize a great surge of helpfulness for national service that has manifested itself.

Mr. Chamberlain himself has contributed notably to this. In particular, an excellent effect has been produced by his having refused to allow those to have their way who wanted to push him into an immediate general election. This is because such an election—greatly advantageous as it might have been to his immediate party interests—must also have diminished national unity at a time almost certain to be exceedingly critical.

To Revise Defense

His decision against conscription, it is understood, is not to interfere with official efforts now to be made in two directions. One is to overhaul the entire machinery of defence, thereby enabling very numerous and serious defects disclosed by the recent semi-mobilization to be corrected. The other is to organize a volunteer effort on a civilian basis for public service by means of a national register or otherwise. This is to enable each individual to take an appropriate share, not alone in a possible emergency or war, but also for the far more certain requirements of all that makes for human well-being in peace.

Moreover, the Prime Minister disclosed the Government already had "ordered that a prompt and thorough inquiry should be made into the whole of our preparations, military and civil, in order to see, no matter what happens during these hectic days, what other steps may be necessary to make good our defenses in the shortest possible time."

It should be recorded as well, that in the improving atmosphere, Mr. Chamberlain slightly modified his now-famous "peace for our time" phrase. He told the House:

"I do believe we may yet secure peace for our time but I never meant to suggest we could do it by disarming until we could induce other nations to disarm."

Drew Up Agreement

He said that he, and not Chancellor Hitler, drew up the Anglo-German "no more war" declaration at Munich and explained it was not a pact but his own and Herr Hitler's "opinion of the desire of their respective peoples" never to go to war with each other.

Nor would the record be complete without the final word from the Opposition, voiced by Mr. Clement R. Attlee:

"Above all," he said, "if the world is to have peace it must get back to the rule of law. The ultimate effect of this episode has been to strengthen the conviction in this country that force, and force alone, holds sway."

Czech-Slovak Dual State Organized

Hungarians disappointed by Czech-Slovak plan, blocking their demand for Czech land.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Oct. 7—Decision of representatives of all Slovak political parties to demand a dual Czech-Slovak state on the model of former Austro-Hungarian Empire, with two independent self-governing units, but with a common President, Foreign Minister, War Minister, and Minister of Justice, has aroused great disappointment here.

Specially disturbing was the decision that this "Slovak Front of National Unity" reject every attempt at foreign interference in the working out of Czech and Slovak relations. Hungarian nationalists had hoped that the Slovaks would break away from the Czechs and of their own accord seek union with Hungary.

The press here has pictured the restoration of "Great Hungary," even to the Carpathians, and has professed belief that the Slovaks would be glad to belong to such a state. Even yesterday a special messenger of the Hungarian Foreign Office was in Warsaw conferring with Foreign Minister Joseph Beck about this very matter. However, this decision of the radical Slovak autonomists to go with the Czechs in a dual state and spurn all outside interference blasts that hope of the Hungarian nationalists.

It even arouses fears here that the Slovaks, after taking charge of their own affairs, may raise new difficulties in the matter of returning to Hungary the purely Hungarian areas of Slovakia. It is felt that the self-governing Slovaks may prove more uncompromising on this question than the Government at Prague has been.

The Czechs, moreover, are following the pro-German policy and seeking the good will of Berlin, in consequence of which Herr Hitler, it is anticipated, may find it advantageous to keep what is left of Czechoslovakia intact and not favor a common Polish-Hungarian border.

Bohemia Isolated As Reich Advances

By the Associated Press

Prague, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 7

Bohemia, the Czech part of the Republic, faced these prospects as a result of the occupation by Germany of the new fifth zone:

Loss of a major part of the famed Moravian gateway fortifications which a French military commission once called "stronger than the Maginot Line."

Partial isolation from Slovakia through German control of important rail and highway communications.

The loss of a number of coal mines.

The loss of telephone connections with the outside world.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Hungarian Government was reported in diplomatic quarters today to be preparing an ultimatum to Czechoslovakia demanding the unconditional return of Hungarian minority districts to Hungary before Tuesday.

(The Magyar population in Czechoslovakia was officially placed at 719,569 in 1930, living mostly along the Czechoslovak-Hungarian border. Budapest sent notes to Prague on Sept. 22 and 28 requesting rights for minorities and suggesting settlement of claims. Czechoslovakia was reported ready on Monday to negotiate with Hungary and proposed a joint commission to investigate the claims.)

Uneasiness grew in Hungarian official quarters when the German-Czech crisis delayed negotiations for territorial revision which had been expected to start yesterday.

Poles and Hungarians seek common frontier from lands carved out of Ruthenian area.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 7—The shape of things to come in the European diplomatic line-up, following the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, is beginning to show itself as the result of agitation now going on in Warsaw and Budapest for the possession of sub-Carpathian Ruthenia in order to secure a common frontier between Poland and Hungary.

The Polish Government has long cherished the aim to this Baltic and Mediterranean bloc, strong enough to resist pressure from Germany on one side and Russia on the other. At present Hungary and Poland are divided by a narrow strip of Ruthenia which gives Czechoslovakia a common frontier with Rumania.

If, as now seems inevitable, Czechoslovakia falls under the complete political and economic domination of Germany, Ruthenia in Czech hands is to all intents and purposes in German hands too. It is a wedge which weakens Poland and Hungary and enables Germany to have an effective frontier with Rumania, and thus be within a few miles both of the Black Sea and the Rumanian oil fields.

Germany Opposes Barriers

It is noted with interest here that Germany appears to be opposing Polish and Hungarian claims, thus unmistakably indicating that it does not like the idea of Poland's proposed north and south barrier.

Ethnographically none of the three States' concerned has any claim to Ruthenia which ought to, and some time may, form part of a new Ukranian state. From an economic viewpoint, however, experts say that it would be better off as part of Hungary than of Czechoslovakia, because this would facilitate the mountaineers finding summer work in the Hungarian wheat fields.

But strategically Czechoslovakia would find it very hard to surrender the Ruthenian corridor which enables it to keep contact with one friend which has remained faithful through the past anguished weeks, namely, Rumania.

Rumania Weighs Action

Rumania, however, now that Czechoslovakia's fate must henceforth be closely linked to that of Germany, is beginning to wonder whether its own interests would not be better served by supporting the Polish and Hungarian claims. Soviet Russia is asking itself the same question.

Meanwhile Germany's hold on Czechoslovakia has grown a good deal tighter as the result of demarcation of the fifth zone, announced by Berlin yesterday. The railway in the south, between Brno and Bratislava, however, appears to have escaped being cut thus far. But the allocation of Zwittau, in Moravia, near the Bohemian border, to Germany irrevocably divides Prague from Olomouc, old capital of Moravia, and ruins any prospect of direct communication between Bohemia and North Slovakia remaining intact.

The only hope left for the Czechs in this direction appears to be that Germany will consent to the exchange of populations of certain districts. The latest line is expected to put nearly a million Czechs on the wrong side of the border.

Czech-Slovak Parley

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 7 (AP)—Premier Gen. Jan Syrovy today received a Slovak delegation headed by Dr. Joseph Tiso, Prime Minister of Slovakia, and promised that the Government would speed legal changes necessary to make the Slovaks an autonomous unit in the Czechoslovak Federal State.

The Premier told Dr. Tiso and the representatives of six Slovak parties that he was striving for complete equality in the Government among Czechs, Slovaks, and sub-Carpathian Russians (Ruthenians).

Anton Hanpl, leader of the Czechoslovak Social Democrat Party, also visited General Syrovy and told the Premier his party approved of autonomy for Slovakia.

Dr. Tiso urged Premier Syrovy to make prompt appointments of four Ministers to assist in administering the new Slovak Government from its seat at Bratislava.

Collective Security Ideal Persists Despite Setbacks

(Continued from Page 1)

cepted by America, and by the Czechs themselves, as a triumph of self-determination and democracy, and at the same time regarded by France as the cornerstone of a barrier against reviving German aspirations.

Hope of Collective Security

The French leg of this two-sided settlement not only caused mistrust in America but was largely responsible for alienating the sympathies of official Washington from both Treaty and League. But even so, public opinion in America, as in Britain and other democracies, without being over-eager for actual responsibility in the League, took readily to the general principle of collective security as the logical development of the democratic ideal and watched with unconcealed satisfaction the energetic Beneš preaching peace and collective security to all the distraught states of Central Europe. So long as Czechoslovakia, erected entirely on League guarantees, continued to flourish, there was hope in collective security.

France, on the other hand, seeing the obvious danger of Bohemia, Austria, Hungary, Croatia, Poland and other fragments or the old empires falling into the arms of Germany, took all possible steps to set up these areas as independent units under its wing, forming of them a defensive chain around Germany with the Bohemian mountains as the first-line redoubt and the vast bulk of Russia to guard the rear.

That Czechoslovakia was more interested in the American than in the French plan was demonstrated by the almost negligible army it maintained until after the League had failed to save Manchuria. Even the great Skoda arms works at Pilsen, during its first years after the war, was essentially a French enterprise.

With the German revival under Hitler from 1933, however, the dominating struggle between American idealism and French realism gave place to an entirely different rivalry.

Decision Faced Britain

The British Government for 14 years had remained noncommittal as to the opposing doctrines. Except for 3½ years of a pro-League Labor government, it had been inclined to regard collective security as inadequate owing largely to America's refusal to co-operate, while the elaborate French defense scheme seemed top-heavy and even dangerous. Faced with the new Fascism, some definite course must be taken. Yet, if the two rival doctrines were to be discarded, there seemed no other alternative—except one which Fascism itself offered.

Herr Hitler in "Mein Kampf" had stated categorically that Britain, as distinct from France, did not stand in Germany's path. That path was explained as lying, not overseas to colonies, but eastward toward territorial expansion "near home" and that "for such a policy there was only one possible ally in Europe—England."

Here was a tempting offer to a political group that had a far greater antipathy to Soviet Russia than to Germany, and British realism saw that, at the cost of a policy that might eliminate Czechoslovakia, both as a symbol of American idealism and as a key to French defenses, it might make its own terms with Fascism and hope for a deal leading ultimately to some scheme of peace.

The last six years, therefore, have seen collective security out of the running in European politics—without, however, losing its hold on the large masses of peace-loving people both in America and Europe—while the struggle between the American and French doctrines had been replaced by a struggle for supremacy between British and French realism.

Basis of New Structure

Opening its campaign by proclaiming allegiance both to collective security (the 1935 election was won on a pro-League platform) and to a close entente with France, the British National Government deferred the announcement of a presumably unpopular policy until some concrete gain might bring its justification.

It was helped by the appearance early in 1937 of the Berlin-Rome axis, which wrought havoc with the French defenses, raising difficulties within the Little Entente, drawing both the small states of Southeast Europe and Poland closer into the orbit of the Fascist leaders and developing in France a rightist group, led by ex-Premier Flandin, ready to imitate Britain's policy. For the British Government, Fascist successes in Spain, Austria, and elsewhere could be viewed with complacency.

For the British people as a nation, then, the crushing of the Czechoslovak Republic brings the end of their hope of collective security, of a substantial return for all the sacrifices of war, and in return the Government offers the assurance of an understanding with the Fascist powers; for the French it brings the end of their independent defense structure in return for the prospect of a security dependent on Britain; for idealists—in America and the world over—it brings the devastating defeat of a great ideal without any compensation—save the reflection that ideals are not killed by defeat and remain as the foundation of a new structure when human courage returns to the building.

Czechs to Drop Plebiscite?

BERLIN, Oct. 7 (AP)—Both German and Czechoslovak sources indicated Oct. 6 their countries might settle the issue of Sudetenland areas with mixed populations without resorting to a plebiscite.

The question of the mixed areas is next to be solved, in the progressive realization of the terms of the four-power Munich accord.

That accord marked out four zones in Czechoslovakia to be occupied by German troops.

[The Prague Government announced that German occupation of the fourth Sudetenland zone ceded under the Munich agreement was completed. This area, in northern Moravia, was the last Czechoslovakia agreed to give unconditionally under the four-power agreement.]

The accord also empowered the International Commission now functioning in Berlin to determine the remaining territory of preponderantly German character to be occupied by German soldiers by Oct. 10.

The Commission defined this area Oct. 6 and it was estimated that it and the four zones granted at Munich, Germany, would give Germany approximately 5,000 square miles.

The next step for the International Commission under the Munich accord would be to determine territories which would vote in a plebiscite for union with Germany or for staying with Czechoslovakia.

But negotiations since the resignation of Eduard Beneš as President of Czechoslovakia have progressed in a direction making prospects for settling the question of the mixed areas without necessity of a plebiscite.

It was contended here that no threat of any kind had been issued on the part of Germany to compel favorable action by the Commission. However, there was some difficulty in determining what populations were to be included in the areas to be handed over to Germany by Oct. 10.

Reichsführer Hitler had suggested Oct. 28, 1918, as the date for determining eligibility to vote in a mixed areas plebiscite. The commission agreed to accept that date—which, in effect, meant using figures of the last census which was in 1910, before Czechoslovakia was created.

"The decision was arrived at by negotiation," an official said, and now, he added, "there has been a considerable easing of tension since Beneš' resignation. The question of mixed areas also is being solved in a most amicable fashion."

Wants No Czechs

"Hitler again and again has stated he wants no Czechs," a National Socialist Party spokesman said. "Wherever, therefore, Czechs or other nationalities preponderate we do not propose even to ask for those sections.

"For instance, we have no desire to acquire Morava Ostrava with its mixture of Czechs, Poles, and Germans. We merely want the Germans there to have the opportunity to be transferred to the German side.

"We also lay no claim to Pilsen as it is distinctly a Czech City. Brünn also is not claimed by us.

"As regards the so-called language or nationality islands such as Iglau, we are arranging amicably with Czechs for transfer of the German population to Germany.

"In other words, what we want is continguous Sudeten territory, none of which projects into Czech land the way Czechoslovakia projected into Germany."

Bouquet Strikes Hitler

BERLIN (AP)—Adolf Hitler was slightly injured in the face Oct. 7 when an enthusiastic Sudetenlander tossed a bouquet of flowers at the Führer, making a triumphal tour of the fourth zone of occupation.

Dispatches from the Sudetenland reporting the incident did not say just where it occurred.

As a result of the mishap Führer issued a general order that National Socialist Party leaders henceforth will be held personally responsible for seeing to it that flowers are taken away from all persons along his line of march. Even small bouquets in the hands of spectators must be seized. Afternoon papers published warnings against flower throwing.

Earlier, speaking at Rumbau, Herr Hitler said, "Our vow in this hour is that every foot of German soil on which the flag of the German Reich has once been planted would remain German forever."

France Ready to Demobilize

PARIS, Oct. 7 (AP) — Premier Edouard Daladier, confident in the peace of Munich, moved on Oct. 6 to demobilize French armed forces by next Tuesday although there was little indication that Germany was taking similar steps.

The Premier's office announced that reservists called to the colors during the war scare would be out of uniform within the next four days.

An estimated 1,500,000 soldiers had been arrayed along the Maginot Line facing Germany and at other strategic centers when the crisis reached its height last week before the four-power conference at Munich and dismemberment of Czechoslovakia to appease Reichsführer Hitler.

Back in civilian clothes, the reservists still will be at the service of the nation, however, for M. Daladier will ask them to dip deeper into their pockets for added taxes to help France through financial difficulties, provoked in part by the "progressive mobilization."

Not all of the estimated 1,500,000 men under arms will return to civilian life, for that figure included France's standing army. (For 1937-38 the home defense forces numbered 415,909 men.)

Hitler Thanks Flandin

PARIS, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies' Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday heard a telegram addressed to Former Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin and signed with Adolf Hitler's name, thanking M. Flandin for his efforts to avert war over the Sudeten issue.

M. Flandin, a leader of the Right in the Chamber, admitted the authenticity of the telegram, saying, "Permit me to ignore this incident." The former Premier consistently had advocated French refusal to apply the Franco-Czechoslovak mutual assistance treaty.

The telegram, dated Oct. 2, was read by the Socialist Deputy, Solomon Grumbach. It said:

"I thank you sincerely for the amiable felicitations which you transmitted to me in your telegram. I hereby assure you of my thanks for your energetic efforts in favor of an entente and complete collaboration between France and Germany. I have followed them with sincere interest. I hope they have wider effects.

"With my best regards,
"Hitler."

Swiss Clamp Down On Leftist Paper

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 7 (AP)—The Swiss Federal Council today banned publication for three months of one of Geneva's leading newspapers, Le Journal des Nations, for calling the Munich four-power conference "a pork butchers' club."

The newspaper, which has a Leftist policy, published an editorial on the Munich settlement. The Federal Council explained:

"In view of the present international situation comments of this kind might gravely imperil Switzerland's good relations with foreign states."

The order said the newspaper was a "foreign organ which depends financially on foreigners." The paper is published in Geneva, but edited from Annemasse, a town just across the French border. A large part of its circulation is outside of Switzerland. In Geneva it is widely read by non-Swiss connected with the League of Nations.

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Mystery Religions, or Cults, Is Term Applies to Groups Which Chose Some Deity to Symbolize Their Aims

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fifth of 56 Articles

To gain an adequate understanding of the conditions surrounding the birth of Christianity, it is necessary also at least to glance at the subject of Mystery Religions, as worship of various cults in territory adjacent to Palestine was then designated. To be sure, there was little mystery about the national worship established in Greece, Rome, Persia, and other countries. Rather does the term "mystery" apply to the smaller groups, frequently organized for purposes other than religious, but which introduced the worship of some deity as symbolizing the aim of their organization.

Polytheism had been the general order of worship outside the Hebrew race. The Hebrews conceived of God as One. The Baal gods, which the Hebrews encountered when settling in Caanan, were local deities. In the rural districts these gods were thought to preside over the fertility of the soil and the fate of the food crops. So persistent were these rites, and at times they seemed so successful, that now and then some Hebrew community, hard pressed by drought and the resulting famine, adopted this form of worship. By the time of the advent of Christianity, however, worship of these titular divinities had for the most part disappeared. Polytheism had been quite generally abandoned for Monotheism in some form.

Public worship, as a rule, was national in character and every citizen, in fact every member of the community, was supposed to take part in its rites. A citizen of Athens, for example, took part in the worship of the local goddess Athena, but also of Zeus and of other national Greek deities. Beside this type of ceremony, each community might have its own form of worship, its local deities. Also, different crafts, industries and enterprises had each its own god and ritual. National worship derived its popularity largely from the number of fetes and holidays it provided.

Source of Good Fellowship

While at the beginning of the Christian era enlightened persons in general believed less in the beneficial effects of such material forms of worship as were presented in the old mythology, yet their form was maintained largely, it seems, for the entertainment afforded. In some of the local cults—the so-called mystery religions—the relation of the members has been compared to that of Freemasonry, because this association supplied a sort of camaraderie, a good fellowship, for which the members longed.

The fact that the Imperial Government of Rome, following the example of Alexander's earlier conquest, had assumed control of the Mediterranean littoral, removed the possibility of active participation by the citizens in affairs of government in states like Greece. This turned the people to their religious cults for the opportunity of fellowship; and no doubt many also found in these rites that which answered an innate longing for something higher and holier, especially for immortality and lasting bliss.

In some of the more popular cults, as that of Gre k Eleusis, no new doctrine was advanced, but the rites were of a kind to stir the emotions of the votary. Of these rites, Aristotle said: "You have not to learn anything, but to be given a certain feeling." The Eleusinian mysteries carried on at Eleusis, near Athens, occupied a position between a State religion and a local mystery cult. A citizen was initiated into its mysteries of his own volition, and it was regarded as an impious act to divulge its secrets. Yet from Eleusis each year were brought many of their sacred objects, to be carried in the public procession, after having been housed for several days in the temple of Elusinion, near the Acropolis. People moving from one country or community to another would introduce into their new habitat the rites celebrated in their previous homeland.

Cults Based on Occupation

All classes of people were organized into cults, each class having its own social position. Race alone was not the determining factor. Many of the cults had a basis in the necessity of food production from the soil. Gods of the grains, of the vineyard and orchard, of the forests, and of the rivers, received homage. The fact that seed was cast into the ground in order to spring into life, again developed the idea of a god who died and lived, that is, was resurrected.

As Greek thought advanced, a deeper meaning appeared in their mystical rites and ceremonies. By the sixth century B. C., a mythical personality named Orpheus had developed out of a mystical worship. He was presumed to have made the journey to the underworld, the world of the dead, and had returned to tell the favored few of his adherents the secrets he had gained. It was believed that Orpheus wrote in poetic form certain important messages regarding life and death, some of which have been quoted by literary men of later time.

Roughly, Orphism taught that the soul of man is entombed in a material body. Unless delivered by the Orphic rites, it was destined to reappear in other bodies of men, or animals, until it attained its final release. But when freed from its material body, it returned to the gods to abide in their company forever.

This belief led to abstinence from certain foods, especially of the flesh of animals in which other souls may have dwelt. It bears a resemblance, at least, to modern theosophy. The experience of the soul after death was a main concern of the votaries of Orphism, and this interest became widespread throughout Greece. Pythagoras adopted many of these views about the adventures of the soul and later became, in the view of his followers, a half divine man, who had made his journey to the nether world and returned again.

The Rites of Orpheus

There developed in connection with the rites of Orpheus a method whereby souls could be cleansed of their defilement as a preparation to return to their divine state. Through Plato, these ideas became established in the Greek philosophical tradition, although in his "Republic" he expresses his disapproval of certain rites which led to the belief that a heaven of material pleasure could be gained by their observance.

Thus it appears that the mystery rites of the earlier centuries, which dealt only with the welfare of the devotee, took on the doctrine of the immortality of the soul and offered the method whereby this state could be attained. The belief gained a firm hold that those who adopted the rites of Orphism or some other of the mystery cults would fare better in the "next world" than those who had failed to take these steps.

As the centuries passed, other gods were worshipped. Isis and Osiris in Egypt, Attis and Mithras in Greece. The latter worship in particular attained to a great degree of popularity. All dealt in some measure with the soul and its destiny. In fact, Mithras-worship in some of its rites so closely resembled the early Christian methods of worship that the latter were sometimes condemned as a purposed counterfeit planned by evil spirits. So eminent a scholar as Dr. Edwyn Robert Bevan, writing in "Christianity in the Light of Modern Knowledge," states that there seems no doubt that the fixing of Dec. 25, the birthday of the "Unconquerable Sun," as Christmas, was borrowed from Mithraism (page 104).

These various cults spread over the Roman Empire. Zoroastrianism, one of the great religions of the world, was the accepted national worship in Persia from early times. It was primarily a religion of agriculturalists for paying homage to the deities concerned with the products of the soil. Many of its ideas crept into Hellenism and later into Judaism. Through Gnosticism it also influenced early Christianity. In the seventh century, Islam overwhelmed Persia and the teachings of Mahomet supplemented those of Zoroaster.

An Ethical Religion

Mithraism was an offshoot of Persian Zoroastrianism. Its chief emphasis was upon the conflict between good and evil, angels and demons, for the control of man. It was therefore an ethical religion. Only men were accepted into its rites. It spread particularly among Roman officials and the Army. Although it preached the ultimate victory of good, its influence, like that of Platonic philosophy, tended to give too great a positive force to evil. It condemned the flesh and was ascetic in tendency.

Persian influence upon both Judaism and Christianity was great since it supplied heaven and hell (as places to go after death) and a personal devil. There were many other resemblances. Both adopted baptism, the belief in immortality, a last judgment, and both made strong moral demands upon their adherents. For these reasons, Mithraism became the strongest competitor of Christianity.

In the fourth and third centuries B. C., the great Greek philosophers, headed by Plato, taught the existence of a world Soul and posited a Demiurge or Creator as the fashioner of a physical universe (Columbia Encyclopedia, p. 486). Plato also taught the existence and pre-existence of the soul of man. However, it is undoubtedly true that his concept of Deity and of man and of his relationship to God were quite unlike the God of the Hebrews, who was later declared by Jesus to be Spirit, and man in God's likeness.

Woman's Party Gains Strength In Its Fight for Equal Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 7—Still militant and determined but without quite the same belligerence that marked early campaigning for woman's right to vote, the National Woman's Party opened its biennial convention here today amid a buzz of feminine activity. The enfranchisement wedge having been driven firmly in, members of the Party are now reaching out for new goals in the march toward equal rights for women. There haven't been the enthusiastic parades and near riots that marked pioneer efforts of these woman leaders to establish themselves in civil affairs, but the campaign today is marked by the firmness and stability that goes with long and logical planning.

The movement is seen to be wholly positive and constructive. That is, there are no "down with's," no condemnations, no efforts to displace or remove. It's simply a matter of establishing woman's right, for example, to a position parallel with that of men in bargaining for jobs and wages. Rather than creating in effect new discriminations, it seeks to eliminate all discrimination against women.

Influence Increasing

An illustration of the patience and determination of the Party workers is seen in its campaign for passage of an Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution. Such an amendment was first introduced in 1923, and has been reintroduced at every session since. Every failure sent these women back to prepare more carefully, to seek added support, to organize more widely and solidly. And while the Party was alone in this work at first, sentiment for the amendment has increased so rapidly, they say, that today 15 national organizations are behind them.

The convention program will, it is expected, center around efforts to outline ways and means of getting immediate Congressional action on this proposed amendment.

According to Mrs. Stephen H. Pell, National Chairman, the National Woman's Party was organized in 1913 as a temporary body to secure an amendment to the Constitution enfranchising women. In 1921, with women's suffrage accomplished, the Party was reorganized as a permanent organization to secure the removal of all remaining discriminations against women. Since that time this group has been responsible for passage of the Equal Nationality Act, and started, through its Government Workers' Council, the campaign which resulted in repeal of Section 213 of the Economy Act, through which so many married women in Government work lost their jobs. Many other organizations joined in the latter campaign after it was begun, just as now many other organizations are joining in the campaign for the Equal Rights Amendment.

Mrs. Sarah T. Pell
Who heads the National Woman's Party now in convention.

The Party opposes the type of labor legislation applying only to women and leaving men free to bargain for their own services and underbid them. It insists that women be free to progress to the extent of their individual ability, unhampered by discriminatory laws based on sex.

Equal Rights Basis of Unity

The membership of the National Woman's Party includes women of differing political opinions, who are united on the one plank in the platform of the organization—Equal Rights. On other questions the Party takes no action.

The Party leaders are women from all walks of life, united in this one purpose and prepared to see it through in spite of all obstacles. Some of them, in the days before women were allowed to vote, served jail sentences and suffered many discouraging setbacks, yet persevered till suffrage was obtained. One of the highlights of the convention here will be a luncheon for these veterans of the suffrage campaign.

Speakers during the three-day session include Mrs. Pell; Mrs. Harvey Wiley, Secretary; Alice Paul, Founder of the Party; Anita Pollitzer, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Helen Robbins Bitterman, Chairman of the Ohio Branch of the Party; and Emma Guffey Miller, Democratic National Committeewoman of Pennsylvania.

Students in 1500 Schools Get Bid To Erudite Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Intended to promote the cultural interests of individuals and communities, the Cultural Olympics, which have won the attention of educators here and abroad since their inauguration by the University of Pennsylvania two years ago, will again be held during this year.

The program was conceived by Samuel S. Fleisher, founder of the Graphic Sketch Club of Philadelphia, to encourage active participation in the arts, on an avocation or amateur level, by providing opportunities for self-expression, setting up standards of excellence, making careful analysis of each performance and adding unusual artistic ability by providing scholarships and art materials.

The Cultural Olympics will embrace all sections of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delafare and Maryland, and will be conducted over an eight-month period commencing Oct. 22. Participating groups will be divided into five classes: elementary, to 12 years of age; junior, 12 to 15; senior, 15 to 18; collegiate and adult, 19 or over.

The events offer a four-fold art program in the fields of music; graphic, plastic arts and crafts; speech and literature, and the dance. Registration blanks are being forwarded to more than 1500 public, private and parochial schools and social service institutions which engage in one or more of the activities, inviting them to enroll as members of the Cultural Olympics.

Continuance of the olympics is made possible by the financial support of George H. Johnson, president of Lit Brothers, who contributed the funds for their inauguration in 1936 and for their extension in the academic year of 1937-38.

Dr. Knubel Re-elected

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Dr. Frederick H. Knubel of New York was re-elected President Oct. 8 of the United Lutheran Church in America for his twelfth term.

Flood Wall Rises 55 Feet To Protect Ohio River City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLSVILLE, Ohio—This little city, ravaged by seasonal floods, is daring the Ohio River to do its worst this winter and spring. Seeking to end once and for all the annual disasters that have cost dearly, it is building a 2,200-ft. concrete and clay flood wall, at an expenditure of about $350,000, along its front, to keep the waters away.

Spurred on by United States Army and civilan engineers, workers are speeding construction of the wall to complete it by Dec. 1, before the winter floods begin.

The barrier will protect the industrial and residential community up to a 55-ft. river stage, or well above the 51.05-ft. crest reached by the disastrous 1936 flood, which caused heavy damage at Pittsburgh and numerous other Ohio River towns.

The wall, including 1,864 feet of concrete barrier and a 450-ft. clay dyke, stretches across two highways and parallels the Pennsylvania Railroad. There are three breaks in the barrier—two for railroad switch tracks and one for a highway bridge gap.

A 50-ft. wooden and steel gate is stored in the wall, ready to be swung shut across the highway gap within an hour after the first flood warnings, while 18-ft. log gates may be swung across the railroad sidings.

The workers constructing the wall were forced to make deep excavations, since the site of the retaining wall was a steel-company's slag dumping ground. Gravel dredged from the river and clay taken from a nearby quarry were used to build a foundation.

Polish Baltic Port Expects to Benefit By Industrial Canal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GDYNIA, Poland—After reaching the rank of largest port in the Baltic, Gdynia has not ceased its development, but turned it in new directions. The quays and wharves are practically complete, and for some time few additions may be required there. But there are still vast possibilities of industrial development.

The construction of the "Industrial Canal" will completely change the aspect of Gdynia. It is to be a canal with a length of 18 kilometres, accessible to seagoing ships. Various factories are to be built on the banks of the canal, part of which is to be in the free zone, into which raw materials are to be supplied free of duty.

The exceptional possibilities for raw material supply will probably assist the development of an important industrial center in and near Gdynia.

Swedish Cargo Ship Claims New Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—In these days when a broken record seems to be a daily feature, the Swedish America-Mexico Line announces that its newest motor cargo vessel has set a speed record for cargo ships from New York to Gothenburg in making the trip in 9 days and 15 hours. The previous record was held by the Swedish Transatlantic Company, whose boat Vingaren had accomplished it in 9 days and 20 hours.

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FRANCONIA . . . N. H.

Greek Church Tightens Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Strengthening the already paramount position of the Greek Orthodox Church and increasing the effectiveness of existing measures against foreign attempts at proselytism, new religious regulations have been approved here.

According to the first and second articles of the Constitution, "The dominant religion in Greece is the Eastern Orthodox Church of Christ; freedom of religious conscience is inviolable; the rituals of every known cult are exercised freely under the protection of the laws, compatible with public order and good morals; proselytism and all other activities against the predominant religion are forbidden; the ministers of all the heterodox confessions, like those of the dominant Church, are subject to State control."

The heads of "foreign cults" are held responsible for promptly presenting to the Government a complete list of their members, the number of their churches, and the number and kind of their schools. The managers of the movable and immovable assets of these institutions must be Greek subjects who have accomplished their military service and who possess a certificate from the Public Security Police.

Defining what is meant by proselytism, the new form of the law says: "Proselytism is an attempt by violence or menaces, by illegal measures, by gifts in money or in some other way, by false promises, by moral or material assistance, by the abuse of confidence, or exploitation of moral weakness or levity or any other way, direct or indirect, to penetrate the religious conscience of minor or major persons belonging to some other cult."

Those found guilty of proselytising are to be expelled, if they are foreigners, and may be banished, expelled, or imprisoned if they are Greek subjects.

Wilbur Attacks $30-a-Week Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University, attacked California's proposed "$30-every-Thursday" pension plan as "absurd" in a recent address before the student body, declaring that the plan stemmed from the "economic illiterate."

"It is surprising that in California, with abnormally high pressure education, great high schools, junior colleges and universities, we are threatened with an absurd plan which ignores completely the first principles of sound economics and past human experiences," Dr. Wilbur said.

It apparently is impossible to present economics to the man in the street, he said, except through the most severe lessons.

Opportunity and not security is important to youth, he added, saying "security often is a form of semi-petrification."

If the nation cares for youths to the age of 20 and adults after the age of 50, Dr. Wilbur concluded, "far-reaching and revolutionary readjustments will have to be made."

Dr. Wilbur's address was part of the program which followed the opening of the University. Registration figures this year for the school, although showing a decrease of 43 students from last year, also indicated that enrollment for Stanford is probably over the 4,000 mark to stay. There were 4,027 students registered, 2,875 men and 1,152 women.

Canadian Memorial To Bear Title Of Peace and Freedom

OTTAWA (CP)—The symbolic bronze figures surmounting Canada's National War Memorial in Ottawa and put in position by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King at an informal ceremony Sept. 30, have had their name changed.

"Peace and Liberty" was the designation originally placed upon the entwined figures when they were placed upon the top of the 70-foot granite arch. Recently the Prime Minister said that the March brothers, sculptors of the monument, had agreed with him that the designation "Peace and Freedom" would be a better term.

Reason for the change, Mr. Mackenzie King said, was that the United States has its "Statue of Liberty" and there might be some confusion. The group is in heroic size composed of two female figures, one winged and bearing a wreath, and the other bearing a torch.

There are about 25 bronze figures, men, women, horses and gun carriages, to be grouped about the base of the monument and all are expected to be in place in about six weeks.

Soil Conservation In U. S. Wins Praise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Culminating a three months' inspection tour of soil erosion control demonstration areas in the United States, as well as visiting other sections where private owners are carrying on soil conservation practices on their own initiative, H. R. Roberts, chief of the Department of Native Affairs, Pretoria, South Africa, said he was particularly impressed with the novel but effective manner in which mechanical and vegetative methods are combined to curb and eventually to allay the destruction of valuable land by water and unbalanced cultivation practices.

Evidences are apparent on many sides, too, he said, that farmers realize the efficacy of the soil conservation practices that are being demonstrated in erosion control areas. He found many indications of this along the route between Hendersonville, N. C., and Spartanburg, S. C., where the spread of strip cropping, contour tillage, scientific terracing, and other erosion control practices outside demonstration areas are striking.

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Little AFL Sentiment Is Seen Favoring National Labor Party

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 7—Despite the surprising upshoot of the American Labor Party in New York City, the prospect for a national labor party seems at this time to be very remote. It is indicated by sentiment at the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The Labor Party in the greatest city of the country is not deemed illustrative of possibilities in many other cities, because the labor situation in New York is not typical.

Because of the split in the labor movement, it is also not unlikely that the Labor Party of New York will shortly be cut into by withdrawal of A. F. of L. unions. It is felt by many leaders in the Federation that the Labor Party is an adjunct of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and works for the CIO's benefit.

Presidents of some of the international unions of the Federation declare they favor pulling out their local units. However, if the entire Federation group came out, the CIO majority would be left intact to the party.

In general, the idea of an independent political labor party continues just as hostile to the policy of the AFL as for many more decades.

Some Hold to Old Policy

A minority, as evidenced by a scattering of delegates here, would like to see the Federation give its traditional tactics of rewarding friends and punishing enemies, regardless of party, and at a favorable time switch to promotion of a labor party. This group in the convention is admittedly small.

Leadership of the Federation and the dominating mass of delegates cling to official nonpartisanship, but the bulk of the rank and file sympathetically and informally have a democratic leaning.

At this hour not even the Labor Party hopefuls here think it a possibility until the division in the trade union world is patched up.

After longer observation of the British Labor Party, the opinion of American labor has divided. Some doubt much if the Labor Party of Britain has been a success. Others aver it has. Probably these estimates are governed by the conservatism or radicalism of the individual. As the conservatives here far outnumber the radicals, prevailing sentiment if polled apparently would prove skeptical of British Labor Party success.

Some Variant Views

Here are some comments on the Labor Party Plan picked up at random among first-rank labor officials:

"The labor Party in New York City is largely built up of foreign-born workers who suffered oppression in the Old World and came here with radical political philosophy. You can't build a national labor party on that basis. We shall not see a class party in this country for many years."

"If a Labor Party is formed, the Socialists or the Communists will capture it, and then it will no longer be a labor party. The Communists and the Socialists are always seeking to get labor to front for them."

"A labor party does not have the opportunity for success in this country that it has had in other countries. The voting strength here lies to a great degree in the agricultural districts. Many of the workers in England do not want the Labor Party there, and in the United States labor would not be solidly behind one."

"From a political point of view, conditions were never more ripe in America than now for a Labor Party because it was never more difficult for a worker to distinguish between the Republican and Democratic Parties. The growing myriad of mass production workers is pushing on a Labor Party, because the unskilled are more dependent on economic and social conditions and less on politics than the skilled."

The Federation voted to continue for another year its special assessment of one-cent-a-member a month for organizing purposes, yielding about $400,000 last year.

In seating the delegation of the Typographical Union, the Convention gave the Union six months to conduct a referendum to see if it will pay the special assessment, hitherto refused. The balloting will determine whether or not the printers stay in the AFL. There president is for remaining in.

Labor Inquiry Is Proposed

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 7 (AP)—A recommendation for the appointment of a special commission to investigate domestic labor conditions in the hope of bringing peace to labor's factions was before President Roosevelt today shared by Heywood Broun and Morris Watson of the American Newspaper Guild, who reported the President was giving the matter consideration.

Besides reporting on organized labor, the commission would study the problems of unorganized workers. Farmers would be consulted to ascertain whether their interests paralleled those of labor.

Mr. Broun said he mentioned to Mr. Roosevelt several persons as possible members of the special commission, including Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Jonathan Daniels, North Carolina editor; Edward F. McGrady, Former Assistant Secretary of Labor; Senator George W. Norris, Nebraska; William Allen White, Kansas Editor, and J. M. Patterson, Publisher of the New York Daily News.

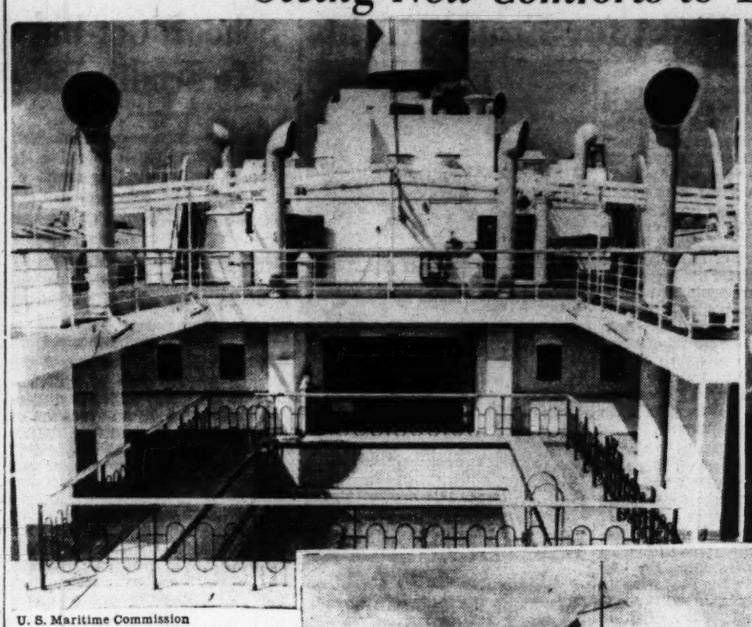
Huge Telescope Bearing Starts on Long Voyage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The world's largest telescope bearing, weighing 300,000 pounds, which will shoulder the million-pound weight of the 200-inch Mount Palomar telescope in California, recently was loaded at Eddystone for its voyage to the West Coast.

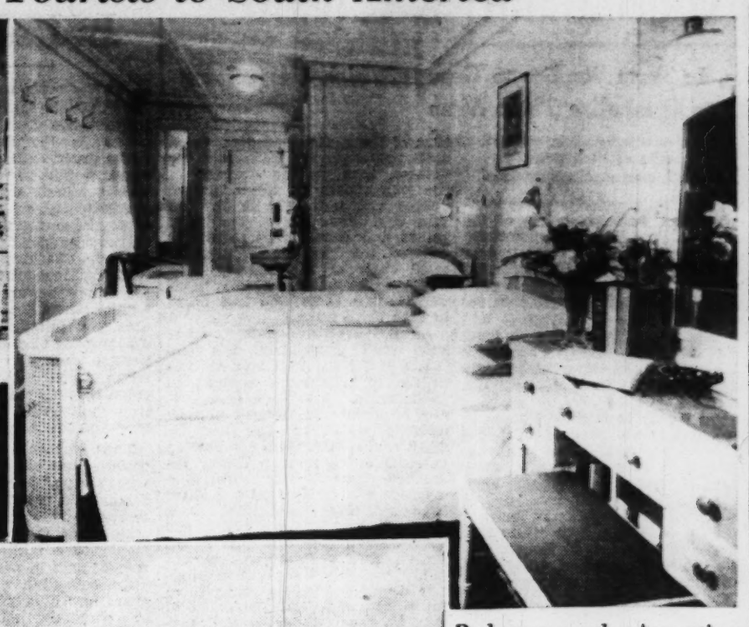
A seventy-five-ton crane was required to lift the horseshoe-shaped piece of structural steel from the docks. The bearing, which engineers say is the largest ever made, was separated in three parts for its travels. It has twice crossed the Allegheny Mountains in preparation for the trip to San Diego.

Giving New Comforts to Tourists to South America

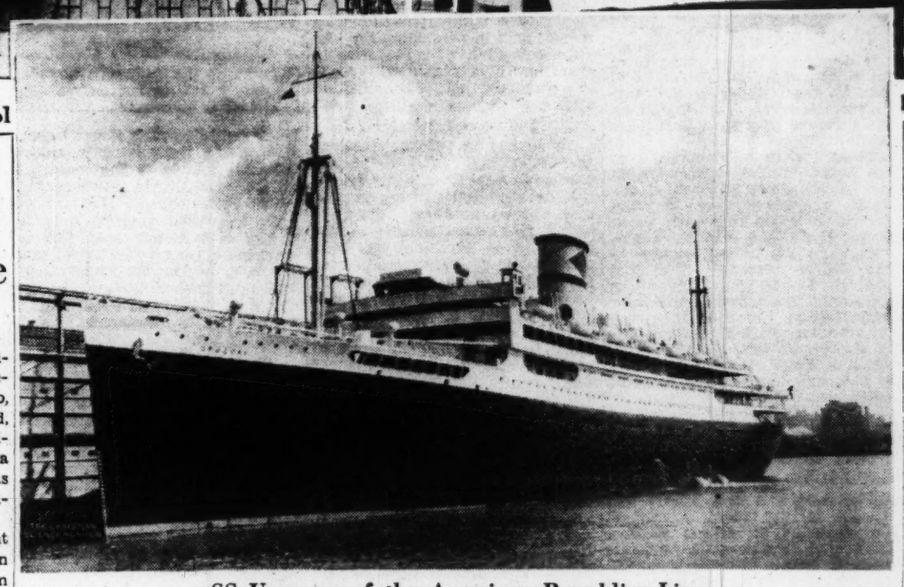


U. S. Maritime Commission

Uruguay's Swimming Pool



Bedroom on the Argentina



SS Uruguay of the American Republics Line

U. S. Rail Issues Linked With End Of Chicago Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Considerable significance is attached here to the resumption of service on the Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Railroad, electric interurban line between Chicago and Milwaukee, following a shutdown of nearly two months as a result of a strike over a wage controversy.

First, the compromise agreement which started trains running again over the rusty tracks involved in effect a victory for the receivers of the road, who had insisted the workers accept a 15 per cent cut in wages. They held that receipts simply were not enough to allow payment of any more in wages. The agreement provides that employees receiving 50 cents an hour or less will keep the pay scale that was in effect until Aug. 15. Others will receive the old scale in theory, taking for 60 days 20 per cent in receivers' certificates, payable in one year with interest at 3 per cent, and for 30 days more 15 per cent in certificates. After 90 days a new scale is to be agreed on and provisions for arbitration of disputed points were made.

Gives Owners Relief

The wage agreement gives the workers in theory the same wages, but gives the owners the relief they wanted pending an increase in income. The workers were at first adamant in their refusal to accept such certificates, and their partial capitulation to the original plan of the owners is held to have importance in the light of the larger controversy now going on between workers and owners of the nation's railroads, precipitated by just such an effort to reduce wages. Though it is not expected that the railroads will consider partial payment with some sort of operator's certificates, even in the cases of those roads in receivership, the action of the North Shore employees in acknowledging the claim that the road was not in a position to pay more in cash is expected to have some influence in the national situation.

Second in importance about the agreement here was that it ended with an AF of L affiliate, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, sole bargaining agent for employees, in the face of a strenuous attempt by the railroad brotherhoods, independent of the AF of L, to gain control. The settlement of the strike was considerably hampered by this inter-labor difference, but it is felt that the more or less permanent ironing out of this difficulty paves the way for unhampered operation at a time when such labor difficulties present a big problem in many fields.

Third Point

The third point of significance is that the settlement kept one of the few remaining interurban lines in the United States in operation. These old "puddle jumper" roads that once gave the steam roads a "handsome run for their money" in both passenger and freight competition, have been staggering on their last legs, or wheels, for many years. One by one they've dropped out of service, cars sold for hot-dog stands, and tracks ripped up for junk. Their demise has been due not so much to the steam roads but to the automobile and motor freight truck lines which provide service in the comparatively short runs which gave the interurbans their business.

There are still a few little "jerkwater" lines left, but the North Shore and the big Pacific Electric in California are the only ones remaining that could really be called railroads.

During the controversy here, in fact, it was freely predicted that the junkman would get the North Shore. Thousands of commuters in Chicago's north shore suburbs raised a cry of delight, however, when they heard that the big yellow cars would once more be whisking them back and forth between home and work. Many have been driving their cars while others took a steam road which parallels the line part of the way, or the Chicago elevated, which juts out into part of the North Shore territory.

Judge James H. Wilkerson in Federal Court overruled objections of bondholders and of the rail brotherhoods to the plan presented by A. A. Sprague, receiver.

The final settlement came not as a result of direct negotiations between the owners and representatives of the workers, but by acceptance by a majority of the workers of an offer mailed to them by the owners individually. Membership in the Amalgamated, however, is requisite for operating employes.

New Deluxe Service to South America Opens

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Because of the necessity of clinging close to headquarters for the next month or so I am unable to be aboard the luxurious S. S. Brazil as she noses her way out of New York harbor tomorrow inaugurating Uncle Sam's first deluxe steamship service to the East Coast of South America.

Whether I am aboard or not, however, is relatively unimportant. The importance of the S. S. Brazil's departure is the fact that it is the first to sail of the modernized "Good Neighbor Fleet" of the United States Maritime Commission.

Following in the S. S. Brazil's wake will be the S. S. Uruguay and the S. S. Argentina in regular fortnightly sailings of the new American Republics Line. The initial sailing of the S. S. Uruguay is scheduled for Oct. 22 with the S. S. Argentina set to leave on Nov. 5.

These three liners, up-to-date ships which formerly were in intercoastal service between New York and California, are 600 feet in length and displace 32,000 tons. The Maritime Commission spent $1,000,000 in insuring comfort, convenience, appointments, and seaworthiness, similar to those of trans-Atlantic liners.

* * *

The first South American port of call, I am told, will be Rio de Janeiro. Traveling at an average speed of 18 knots an hour the ships will make this port in approximately 12 days.

Those of us who have been to Rio are aware of its long-lasting charm. It is a city of Old World grandeur with broad avenues lined with regal palms and palaces of royal splendor. In the magnificence and architecture of its many public buildings, some of which remain from the glamorous days of the Empire, it reminds one of both Paris and Rome—but spotlessly bright and well kept.

Travelers from this country to Brazil, accustomed to the last word in hotel modernity and comfort, probably will be surprised to find that they have not left such luxury behind. For no finer hotels exist in the world's capitals than that of Rio's Copacabana-Palace and the Gloria. Rooms and meals may be had, for instance, at the Copacabana-Palace for the equivalent of $3.50 to $6 a day single, or $5.50 to $9 a day double.

Already, you know, spring is making its appearance in Rio. Our winter, because the seasons are reversed below the Equator, is Brazil's summer. The average temperature in Rio is 76 degrees—with cool breezes from the ocean and bay to refresh the warm nights.

The second port of call on the southern voyage is Santos, 12 hours sail from Rio. Then, three days sail from here is Montevideo, capital of Uruguay—a peaceful country of undulating plains, watered by numerous rivers.

An overnight sail from Montevideo brings Buenos Aires, capital of the Argentine. The traveler who has sailed for South America expecting the color and dash of old Spain will find it here in abundance.

* * *

But now some more about these three liners. All have similar appointments. Fifty-two first-class cabins have been thrown together to make 26 deluxe staterooms. These are decorated in warm grays, with deep carpets of variating tans. The draperies are beige, with dark tan embroideries. The furnishings of the deluxe rooms consist of two full size beds; dressers, two new lockers; desk and desk chairs; easy chairs; sofas; end tables; and decorative lamps for desks, tables, and dressers.

The regular staterooms are done in similar schemes of decoration and furnishing.

The beach-deck furnishings are in the distinctive colorations of the Riviera and Lido. There are chaise longues on wheels, with bright canvas coverings of alternating green and tan, and red and tan. The pools themselves are done in turquoise tile, with black tile finishing stripes. At night the pools will be floodlighted as bathers dip into warm water drawn direct from the tropical ocean beneath the Southern Cross.

Each ship will accommodate 400 first and tourist class passengers. Fares have been reasonably scaled. The United States Maritime Commission will operate the three ships under the name of the American Republics Line, with the New York shipping firm of Moore-McCormack Line, Inc., acting as managing agents. After Jan. 1, 1939, the firm will operate the line under Government charter.

Tour-a-bouts

It will be National Fair week in Guatemala beginning Nov. 20. Preparations are fast being completed for this greatest of Latin-American fairs and Guatemala anticipates to entertain thousands of visitors during fair week. The United Fruit Company is offering special arrangements to have Great White Fleet passengers on its cruises from New York and Philadelphia witness this grand spectacle. Cruise passengers who embark on the S. S. Antigua from New York on Nov. 12 or the S. S. Tela from Philadelphia on Nov. 15 will arrive in time to participate in the festivities.

* * *

Visitors to the three counties that form the tip of Gaspé Peninsula report that there are many woodland caribou roaming in this district. This reminds us of the 14 head of caribou we saw on the snow field of Chickaman Mountain this summer in British Columbia. The caribou look much like reindeer and they usually travel in large herds. Billy McNeil, outfitter and guide at Ootsa Lake, B. C., says he has counted as many as 200 in a herd. According to Province of Quebec officials some 25,000 caribou are scattered about the Gaspé area, the only spot on the East where they may be found.

* * *

Here's a place for these marathon golfers to take up their golfing pursuits! It is on the course outside of Helsinki, the capital of Finland. Golf may be played up until midnight during the summer months, the midnight sun furnishing light.

* * *

San Francisco's Golden Gate Exposition, scheduled to open early next year, is rapidly nearing completion on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay. Visitors numbering 500 daily are being shown the exhibit palaces and towers by Exposition guides.

* * *

The Old Red Schoolhouse days still exist in most of the rural communities in Quebec. The teacher lives in the school, making comfortable quarters out of a couple of rooms upstairs provided for this purpose. In winter a stove in the middle of the school-room keeps the pupils warm—and the pupils stoke the fire as part of their day's work.

* * *

December, January, and February mark the time in Switzerland when winter sports of every description are in full swing everywhere in the mountain regions. For late comers there is Spring skiing up to May, and mid-summer ski events have become another accepted feature. This year the Davos-Parsenn Railway will open for the season on Dec. 3 and shortly afterwards the ski schools in that resort will start their sessions.

* * *

Carved and gaily painted, the native sleighs are the first thing that strike the eyes of winter visitors to Zakopane, Poland. The drivers are Gorals, or mountaineers, in white trousers, elaborately embroidered, and sheepskins waistcoats, with a little hat perched jauntily on their heads, and their sleighs are the favorite kind of winter transportation.

Carolinas Report Increasing Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Summer and early fall travel in the Carolinas has been greater this year than last year, and prospects are exceptionally bright for an ever larger stream of winter tourists than the area has enjoyed for some time, Earl F. Nagel, manager of the local office of the Carolinas Motor club, reported upon his return from a two-day convention of the organization at Lake Lure, N. C.

More than 100 state motor vehicle department heads and Carolina Motor club representatives from 50 Carolina communities were present at the meeting.

The sessions were presided over by Coleman W. Roberts, President of the Carolina Motor Club. What was described as the most elaborate and extensive display of travel material ever exhibited in the southeast was the center of attention for many. In addition to AAA travel publications, the display contained folders and literature issued by states, cities, communities, resorts, hotels, air, bus, steamship, and railway lines.

R. R. McLaughlin, Director of Motor Vehicles of the North Carolina State Highway Department, with several members of his staff, were on hand to give the delegates and visitors an advanced peek at his state's 1939 license plates. They are nearly one inch narrower than the 1938 tags. The numerals are aluminum on a maroon background and the quality of the steel is better than the present plates.

Canada Issues Map Of Grand Lake Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's Department of Mines and Resources has issued a new map of the Grand Lake area in the interior of Brunswick. Indian legends and stories of early French and United Empire Loyalist settlements in this district are legion. The area now has two popular summer resorts, white sand bathing beaches, boating facilities, and seaplane anchorage. As indicated on the new map, the area is served by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways and by Highway Number 2 which follows the Saint John River from Fredericton to Saint John.

Copies of the Grand Lake map are for sale by the Hydrographic and Map Service, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa. One copy will be sent free to the principal of any school situated within the area.

Singing Plug for Radio?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Rural Electrification Administration officials said a Nottoway County, Va., housewife was looking for an electric current that would be cold instead of hot.

A contractor told REA the woman used an electric plug in her kitchen for a toaster, then asked him to install another for her electric refrigerator. She was told she could use the same plug.

"But I want one that will put out cold, not heat," she protested.

South American Service Hailed At Dinner on Brazil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—Speaking last night before a dinner gathering aboard the S. S. Brazil, of the American Republic Line, which sails tomorrow for Rio de Janerio, George S. Messersmith, Assistant Secretary of State, hailed the inauguration of the service as indicative of "a new appreciation of the interdependence of the American Republics."

Mr. Messersmith held that travel between the American Republics, particularly those on the East Coast of South America, had been held back by lack of proper steamship facilities, and the entrance of the Brazil and her sister ships should "meet the situation and result in the improvement of understanding among the nations, as well as the development of the commerce of the various nations.

"We hope we are now finally on the threshhold of the adequate inter-American transportation facilities by sea which all advocates of close relationship have urged since the days of independence," he said.

"Again events in Europe and elsewhere outside these Western continents have brought sharply to the consciousness of the American States their interdependence upon an adequate American transportation system. It has taken a full half century of world-upsetting events to bring about that public sentiment which has made the sailing of this great ship possible in this trade."

The building up of steamship service between the United States and the east coast of South America "is one of the cornerstones of the policy of the maritime commission." Mr. Messersmith declared, adding that the State Department was also "very much interested—in the beginning of the American Republics Line. He stressed that the fact the new service was under the sponsorship of the United States Government was "most significant."

When this vessel sails from this port it will not be merely another ship heading south, he added. "It will be an eloquent expression of the good will and friendship of 130,000,000 people in this country for our friends in South America and of our interest in knowing them better and in their knowing us better."

Emmet J. McCormack, Vice-President of the Moore-McCormack Lines, which will operate the service for the Government, declared his company would do everything possible to promote the interest of the line and the nations it serves.

He paid tribute to President Roosevelt, by whose suggestion United States shipping to the east coast of South America was being improved.

About 250 shipping executives attended the dinner, at which Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, presided.

Other speakers were Breckenridge Long, formerly United States Ambassador to Italy; Ambassador Maria de Pimenter Brando, of Brazil; Jose Richling, Uruguayan Minister to the United States, and Conrado Traverso, Argentine Consul General in New York.

Announcement also was made today of the inauguration of 'round South America cruises, with weekly sailings from New York City, to be operated jointly by the Grace Line, the American Republics Line, under the management of Moore & McCormack, and the Furness Prince Line. The west coast will be covered by "Santa" ships of the Grace Line, while the "Good Neighbor" fleet and "Prince" ships will take the east coast.

Free Guide Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Free guide service for the Petersburg National Military Park will be furnished under a project approved by the WPA, it was announced here. The service is expected to start in October.

Move for 32-Hour Week Puts 12,000 Detroit Men Out

DETROIT, Oct. 7 (AP)—A United Automobile Workers' demonstration for a 32-hour week closed two large factories here today and left approximately 12,000 men idle.

The main plant of the Plymouth Motor Corporation remained closed when approximately 3,000 employees stood outside the gates and refused to enter, declaring they would not work more than 32 hours weekly.

A short time later the Mack Avenue plant of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, which employs 9,000 men making bodies for the Plymouth plant, also closed, awaiting resumption of Plymouth operations.

C. G. Edelen, chief shop steward of the UAW Plymouth Local, said the demonstration was not a strike and that the men would return to work Monday at the regular hour. He said they did not intend to work more than 32 hours a week, however.

The men, many recently recalled for new model production, have been working 40 hours weekly. The demonstrators milled around the gates for more than an hour, but at 9:30 all of them had left.

Union President Homer Martin announced early this week in Washington that the 32-hour week would be sought.

In the specific case of Chrysler-Plymouth plants, the union claims an agreement with the management on the 32-hour question, although the parties have been unable to agree on details.

The Plymouth management said a statement would be forthcoming later in the day.

There was no discord at the plant although police seized a union sound car and detained the driver.

Mr. Edelen said the Plymouth plant now employed 4,000 on the day shift and 2,500 at night.

A union dues drive was under way at the Hamtramck plant of Dodge Brothers Corporation. Parts and repair units were operating, but an official said the production line was not scheduled to move today.

Philadelphia Gets Taxis As Strike Ends in Part

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Taxicab service was available in Philadelphia Oct. 7 for the first time in several weeks as 125 drivers for the independent companies ended a strike for higher wages under an agreement for a 50 per cent commission and a $15 weekly guarantee.

Approximately 900 drivers of the Yellow Cab Company who walked out Aug. 15 are holding out for the same terms.

Edmund S. Higgins, President of the Company, said his firm "can't pay more than 45 per cent." The independents walked out a month after the Yellow Cab drivers struck.

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Lehman Drawn Into Politics And Kept There by Exigencies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—A mild-seeming man, but prodigious in his sense of public stewardship, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman again is lifting the Democratic standard in New York for a campaign dramatic with portent for his Party. To the observer he would appear to be the last person destined to figure in the stormy forefront of American politics, for his chief attribute is great simplicity of character and quiet dignity.

Politics, nonetheless, has been his lot to a degree experienced by few men. It was made outstandingly apparent in the current exigency of his Party when it was able to draft him and pit his record against the new Republican champion, Thomas E. Dewey, New York County District Attorney, who has been publicized from coast to coast as the very prototype of civic probity through his prosecution of Manhattan rackets.

The New York Governor—he is closing his third term in Albany and was twice Lieutenant Governor—was besieged through long hours at the Hotel Seneca in Rochester last week. State leaders, friends, and workers in the fields of his administrative reforms streamed in and out of his suite in the effort to persuade him to stand for re-election rather than seek the United States Senate term that he preferred, to succeed the late Royal S. Copeland. Not to accept renomination, he was told, would jeopardize all the work he and the eight years of Democratic Governors preceding him in the office had accomplished in the administration of liberal laws. This threat, it was stressed, lay in the Republican nomination by acclamation of Mr. Dewey, confronting the Democrats with the strongest opponent in a decade.

The paths of the two men had crossed once before. It was Governor Lehman who, in 1955, superseded the Tammany New York County Prosecutor with Mr. Dewey as special prosecutor of rackets. Then, while the latter was pursuing his sensationally successful course, the Governor battled with the Legislature to set up anti-crime laws that included procedural implements for the Dewey prosecutions.

This was integral with the Lehman attitude toward State problems and his ability to fight for his social and economic convictions which, whenever tested at the polls, have brought him overwhelming pluralities. He believed he had written a record at Albany against which no word could be spoken.

Thus it was with outrage that he heard Mr. Dewey charge in his acceptance speech to the Republicans in Saratoga Springs that honest and responsible Democratic Governors were used as "front men" by a political machine whose leaders were "tools of the underworld."

Reasons for Acceptance

Many reports inevitably will attach to the Governor's decision to run again, but no observer of his conduct of high offices believes today that he was won over for any other reasons than he declared in his own acceptance speech. These were that he saw Mr. Dewey as running out on a job for which he had been elected and seeking a post for which he was not fitted by training or experience at a time when State Government must be in the hands of men whose political and social philosophies are known.

Undoubtedly the men chiefly responsible for inducing the Governor to bow to the will of his party were Postmaster General James A. Farley, Supreme Court Justice Charles Poletti, a Lehman protege who was the Governor's counsel and now is his running-mate as candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Joseph Canavan, long the Governor's Secretary and now Chairman of the State Parole Commission.

With Mr. Poletti's selection for the second place on the ticket, the Governor is assured, if elected, of an administrative aide in whom he has complete confidence, thus holding in relation to the State picture potentialities such as marked Mr. Lehman when he was chosen in 1928 to run for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket which Franklin D. Roosevelt was drafted to head that year.

That campaign marked Mr. Lehman's introduction to public office, although early in the '20's he had become absorbed in the problems of State administration through a close personal association with Alfred E. Smith, then serving his fourth term as governor. It was a friendship and interest which meant the turning point in his life, for Mr. Lehman was born in one of New York's brownstone fronts to wealth as the son of Mayor Lehman and his interests were finance and philanthropy.

In 1924, Governor Smith needed a mediator for a threatened garment strike and called on Mr. Lehman. In the process of settling it, Mr. Lehman met David Dubinsky and Luigi Antonini, who became founders of the American Labor Party and who fostered Mr. Lehman's interest in politics and Government.

The road then led directly to the 1928 State ticket in a campaign which lost Mr. Smith the Presidency, but kept the Democratic succession in New York for Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Lehman. The latter immediately undertook to run the machinery of the State Government, becoming more active than any Lieutenant Governor in many years. His apprenticeship was aided by the circumstances that Mr. Roosevelt was preparing for the Presidential battle and his absences from Albany necessarily were frequent.

Acclaimed by Roosevelt

Four years later he was the candidate for Governor, guiding the State through the crises of the depression period and so high in the esteem of the Federal Administration that President Roosevelt publicly acclaimed him as "his "good right arm" in New Deal policy.

Mr. Lehman came into office facing the biggest task in rehabilitation that ever confronted a Governor, for there was not only the bank crisis, but a $100,000,000 deficit in the State budget, with State income at low ebb and New York City apparently on the verge of default.

He accomplished the rehabilitation in a record which has established him both as a genuine liberal and an able financier. He has maintained relief at the highest level in the country and wiped out the State deficit, brought about unemployment insurance, set up machinery for utility rate reductions and protection of the State's water power, established a State Labor Relations Board and led in the drive for effective minimum wage standards.

Drafted in 1936

Two years ago, Mr. Lehman tried to take himself out of the picture, but the 1936 draft on his continuance in office was so intensive that it became a feature of the Democratic National Convention, and for the third time he was a factor in leading the Party in the President's home State to victory.

Subsequently he fell away from Roosevelt in an attack on the New Deal Supreme Court reorganization bill which was widely credited as a major influence in the defeat of this measure. Then came the passing of United States Senator Copeland and the Governor's announcement that he wished to succeed to this seat.

But once again events were to interfere with his plans. With the nomination by Republicans of Mr. Dewey, almost a legendary figure in his attack on underworld forces, it became essential to draft the strongest New York ticket obtainable if the Democrats were to hold the lines in the Nation's pivotal state for 1940.

Could Name Ticket

United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, up for re-election, announced he would not be drafted for Governor, insisting on renomination. It was then up to Governor Lehman. He could have any ticket he wanted, any platform.

No analysis of the Governor is complete without taking account of Mrs. Lehman. She was at his elbow throughout the critical Rochester sessions and had many times before these declared with emphasis that the Governor would not again be a candidate for Governor. But when it appeared that everything he had done was being called into question, she, too, capitulated and said it must be.

Mr. and Mrs. Lehman have three children, all adopted, and while the Governor's voting residence is in New York City, where the family has two and a half floors on the top of the building at 820 Park Avenue, they do their happiest living at Meadow Farm, 70 acres of orchard and farm near White Plains.

A Governor in the Family Circle

© Bachrach

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, With His Wife, Two Sons, and Daughter

Chief Executive of New York for three terms, Governor Lehman has been persuaded by the Democratic Party to run for a fourth term.

'Vote,' Calls Bryn Mawr Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Although not definitely on the losing side in world affairs, democracies are at least on the defensive, Dr. Marion E. Park, President of Bryn Mawr College, told 700 students here at the beginning of the new college year.

"Your duty," she asserted, "is to take an active part in voting; join local committees for education and public welfare, and make your decision to abide with the party system instead of being a free-lance voter. Select one or the other and do your duty."

Dr. Park urged a "quick turning from the human tendency of emotion and indignation to an equally human tendency—action."

"There is a definite danger to the democratic States, more so now than ever, when citizens don't take an active part in public affairs," she said.

"The confusion that exists in vast areas of the world is in truth a moral breakdown. Cruelty has been allowed to take the part of mercy. The fertile idea of general democratic co-operation as exemplified in the League of Nations has broken down.

"The peace we have just heard announced is by the autocratic agreement of a few men, rather than by the will of the citizens of great nations."

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Most any other kind of anti-freeze will guard against freezing... until it boils away. But "Prestone" anti-freeze protects your car against engine heat... the thief that steals volatile anti-freeze.

Have fun this winter. Cut driving worries. Protect your family, as well as yourself, from freeze-up caused by boil-away. Smile with "Prestone" anti-freeze... *let others boil!*

YEAR AFTER YEAR, *more and more "Prestone" anti-freeze has been made and sold, yet demand has outrun production.* This *winter, we expect there will be enough for everyone, for early in the year tremendous new production facilities went into full-time operation. Still, to be* sure, *get yours* EARLY!

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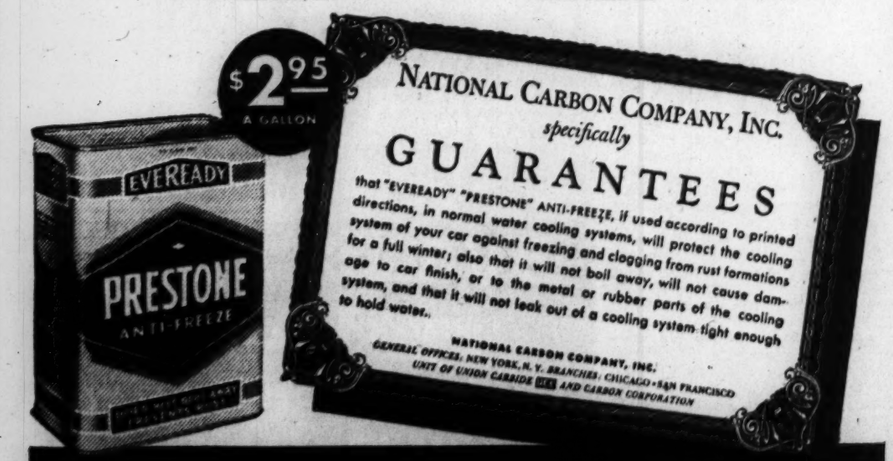
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Under that comely bonnet, is the engine with more abundant life – that quick quiet Dynaflash valve-in-head straight-*eight*—quicker and quieter even than before.

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The whole staunch, taut, firm, beautiful car looks like what it *is*—a car to love and live with.

Come see it. Just as it stands there, tuned and poised for your service, it seems to have drawn a deep breath and to be ready to fly!

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SEE YOUR NEAREST BUICK DEALER

Women's Activities
4 Wednesday and Friday Page

Opportunities for Women in the Field of Journalism

Fashions—Food
4 Wednesday and Friday Page

Food, Fashion, and Publicity Writing as Woman's Forte

Symposium at Convention Reveals Interesting New Fields for Women, But Few Newspaper Openings

By Susan Shaffer Dibelka

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Opportunities for women in the writing field held the spotlight during the recent sessions of the biennial convention of Theta Sigma Phi, honorary journalism sorority, meeting in Los Angeles.

Beginners must be willing to accept for their first jobs anything that will provide experience, according to Helen M. Patterson, professor of journalism at the University of Wisconsin. Women succeed best in placing themselves in those jobs which do not interest men or for which men do not qualify, Miss Patterson said. She also pointed out the need for organized groups of writers to interest the schools of journalism in offering courses of practical value to women writers.

At present journalism schools center their activities around technical training for newspaper reporting. Yet the demand for women writers in the newspaper field is decidedly meager compared to the great demand for women journalists in the magazine, editorial, and the promotional fields. Reporting and publicizing within the food, cosmetic, and apparel industries is largely woman's exclusive field, as is writing on such specialized topics as home decoration, child care, public welfare, and certain phases of education. Although women students make up a large part of the student body of the journalism schools, recognition of the special opportunities open to women, or a survey of the field in which they may work, is not generally included in the service of the schools.

Changing Opportunities

The changing types of opportunity for women writers were presented to the convention during a job symposium with leading women journalists of the Pacific coast as speakers.

Discussing the fashion field, one of the most lucrative and exclusively feminine branches of journalistic endeavor, the greatly increased use of photographs in fashion reporting was brought out by Peggy McNaught, fashion editor for 20th Century Fox motion picture producers. Mrs. McNaught confessed that she went into fashion publicity as a writer, but that she finds most of her time now occupied with getting photographs of clothes rather than writing about them. Although the shift in public interest is away from long, detailed description of fashionable costumes in favor of pictures, the fashion reporter still must possess the celebrated "nose for news" to be successful in posing fashion photographs.

Possibilities for women writers in the aviation industry were told by Melvina Pumphrey of the publicity staff of American Airlines. Leaders in the industry are looking for enthusiastic and interested women who can tell other women about the advantages of flying, she declared. They feel that women are better fitted than men for the task of preparing publicity intended to convince other women of the advantages of traveling by air.

Promotional Writing

Possibilities in promotional writing for philanthropic organizations were sketched by Florentine Michaud, former newspaper department editor and now publicity director of the Assistance League of Hollywood. This type of work is not overcrowded, and is an ideal field for older women, calling for a fund of sympathy, experience, and understanding which a younger writer might not possess. Writing in this field is essentially dramatic since it draws upon the life stories of real people for material. The writer finds considerable satisfaction in being able to bring harmony into the lives of the unfortunate. Essential qualities in addition to writing experience are interest in people and enthusiasm for the goal toward which the organization is striving.

Marian Rhea, free lance contributor to moving picture "fan" magazines, gave some hints on the preparation of articles dealing with the lives and personalities of people of the moving picture industry. She pointed out that readers of this type of magazine prefer to be told of the pleasant and gracious characteristics of the celebrities whom they see on the silver screen. A card from the office of Will Hayes is necessary for admission to the moving picture studios for those who wish to engage in "fan" magazine writing.

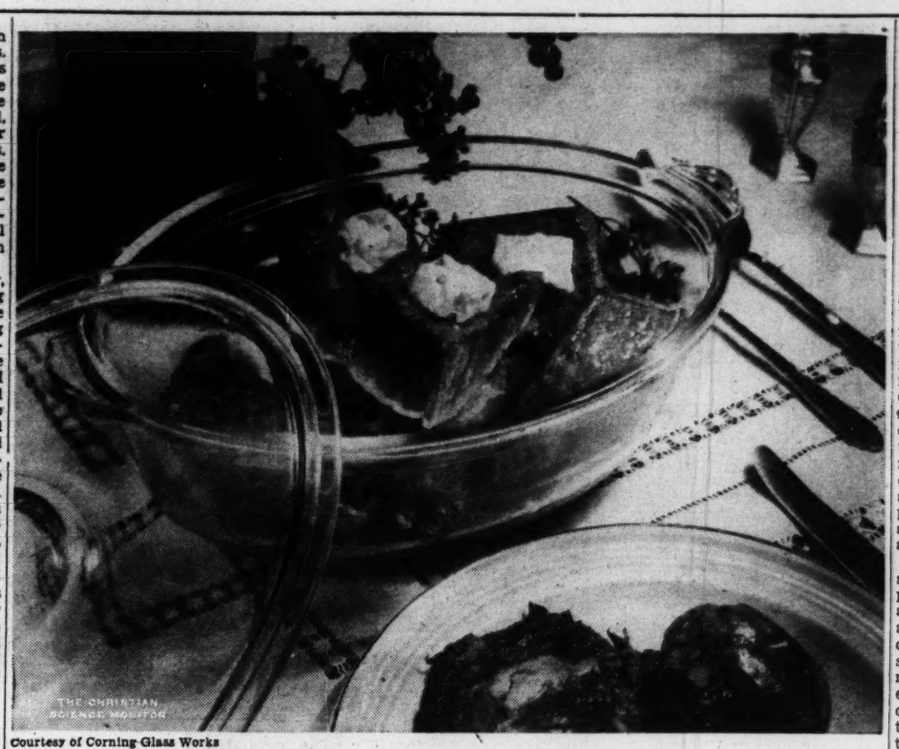
Discussing opportunities for women in radio, Edith Todesca, production manager for station KNX stated that radio definitely offers a promising future for women in writing, sales, production and in program and clerical departments. Although not many executive posts are held by women at present, there is no lack of opportunity for those who are capable of long, hard, work. Openings frequently occur though in the clerical departments. Miss Todesca stated that she started as an accountant and rose by degrees to her present post. Patience, interest in details and ability to keep calm, are personal qualifications essential to success in radio, she said.

Virginia Kellogg, scenario writer, warned her hearers against mailing unsolicited scenarios to any of the moving picture producers, saying that it is universal practice to return such materials unread. One way of getting material accepted and eventually to become accepted oneself as a scenario writer, is to write a story with plenty of visual action, and sell it to a national magazine. All major studios maintain reading staffs for the purpose of discovering new writing talent. If they find a story with screen possibilities they will seek the author and buy moving picture rights.

Another Route to the Studios

The other way to become a scenario writer, stated Miss Kellogg, is to start as secretary or stenographer in a studio and learn the technique of script writing. Most of the studios however have long waiting lists of applicants who wish to join the secretarial or clerical staffs. Fiction writing was also discussed during the convention.

Sylvia Weaver, fashion editor of the Los Angeles Times, who conducted the job symposium, gave a definition of how to get a job. "Put your mind on something and stay with it," she said, adding, "There is no easy way to a job of responsibility. You can't start at the top in journalism."



Courtesy of Corning Glass Works

Baked Squash—As an Appetizing Casserole Dish

Have you ever tried baking winter squash in a covered casserole as shown here? It takes only 1½ hours, and makes the color, texture, and flavor especially good.

Wash and cut a 2-pound Hubbard squash into pieces for individual servings. Sprinkle each piece with salt, using 2 teaspoons of salt for the six pieces, and dot with two or three bits of butter. Place in casserole and cover tightly. Cook with your oven dinner.

The Churchgoer's Sunday Dinner

Delicious Meals Quickly Served by Planning Ahead

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Before I had the convenience of a regulated oven, which is no doubt the easiest means of preparing a quickly served meal, I could have an attractive palatable Sunday dinner ready in 30 minutes or less after reaching home. This is possible only when most of the preparation is made ahead of time, food ready for the final cooking, dessert dished, cake sliced, salad made, table arranged, even the necessary pans, bowls and platters set out.

I found that most vegetables except potatoes, cooked tender but not overdone, as well as meats will keep in the refrigerator or a cool place without losing their fresh flavor. It is easy to empty a jar of string beans, peas, or cauliflower into a pan for reheating with seasoning or white sauce, also previously prepared. Potatoes mashed not too stiff, placed in a baking bowl with bits of butter or grated cheese on top will reheat in the oven and be quite as good as though freshly done. Peeled potatoes will stand in water to be cut into strings while fat heats, and fry while steak broils.

If dry and liquid ingredients for dumplings or meat pie are measured for mixing, noodles cut out, ready-to-fry croquettes placed in frying basket, or chops breaded—the finishing up is quickly accomplished.

One of our favorite meals includes ham sliced with dressing and candied sweet potatoes. I brown the ham, add a cup or more of boiling water, simmer until tender, spread with bread dressing seasoned with some of the water off the ham, and set aside. Cooked potatoes are arranged in the baking dish in which they are to be served, butter and marshmallows added. Complete both dishes in a quick oven.

Now that the children are growing up, our Sunday dinners are family affairs. Daughter arranges the salad, the wee one gets the bread and butter and then climbs to a point of vantage to watch the things she cannot do. Small son is responsible for the chairs being in place. Big brother comes to the kitchen to see how the meal progresses and finds hot dishes ready to carry to the table. Then it is time for daddy to do his part. What joyous occasions these Sunday dinners are!

Mrs. S., Montana

Dear Editor:

Sunday is a far happier day when we do not have to spend an undue time preparing the dinner. Here is a way we have worked it out.

On Saturday a loin of pork was roasted until one-half hour before it usually would be done, then it is removed from the pan and set away to cool. Next the gravy is made and put away in an enamel dish in which it could be reheated. The next step is to boil and mash a turnip and set that away in a dish in which it also can be reheated. Then an extra amount of applesauce is made, which I use as dessert on Saturday noon, the extra amount going with the pork on Sunday. A mince pie completes my Saturday preparations for this particular dinner.

Now what happens on Sunday? As soon as I come into the house, even before removing my hat and coat, the oven is lighted and the pork put in a pan then slid into the oven which is set 400°F. After removing my things, the potatoes are prepared as if for French frying and put on to boil for about 12 minutes. These are seasoned with melted butter, salt and pepper. The turnip and the gravy are reheated. While everything is getting hot the table is being set. As soon as the roast is taken from the oven and the gas turned off I slip in the mince pie to warm.

Here is another menu which can be prepared on Saturday. A fowl which has been cut up may be boiled; squash may be boiled then mashed and seasoned; potatoes cut up as for French frying and covered with cold water then set away until Sunday; next, one may make a molded salad, then a chocolate cornstarch pudding. So much for Saturday. Now on Sunday noon fry pieces of chicken in an iron spider and make a brown gravy; dry potatoes between a clean towel and fry in a kettle of deep fat; reheat the squash; then turn out the molded salad on lettuce; last of all set the table or if one prefers set it before going to church.

From my own experience I know that both of these dinners may be made ready to serve on Sunday in 35 or 40 minutes at the most. Then a peaceful afternoon follows in which to enjoy the outdoors, to study, or read.

(Mrs.) V. B. P., Massachusetts

Making Apple Butter in the Open

October skies, a smell of smoke from fagots briskly burning,
A copper cauldron hanging low on tripod's iron, turning.
The russet apple, autumn's yield, boils with a muted mutter;
A wooden paddle, six feet long, stirs the fragrant butter.

The busy housewife hastens out with starry forms of anise,
Full soon the pungent scent assails Celestial Major Canis.
A row of crystal goblets wait to seal the spicy savor,
To hold within their prism'd walls, a season's bounteous favor.

Olive Carleton-Munro

Speaking for the 'Spinster'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is natural for a woman to want a home of her own—and she always enjoys reading about homes others have made.

But most of the "Adventures," one reads about, have been of joys which "we" have had, experiences which have come to "us." So may I speak for the Spinster?

The Spinster realizes that while she may not have the usual type of home (that is, one with husband and children) she may have the joy of building a nest for herself. She goes on the theory that "half a loaf is better than none" and a very precious half-loaf she finds it. For the time was, and not so many years ago at that, when the unmarried woman was expected to stay with her parents during their life-time and after that "take turns" in living with her married brothers and sisters. Or, at best, if she had means she could live in a "respectable boarding house." But now, thanks to the changing customs and more enlightened views of the 20th century, the spinster has come into her own.

Take me, for example. I have been a wage-earner ever since I finished college some thirty-five years ago, holding a position with the same firm during all that time. For awhile Mother and I had a happy home together, but when she passed away I did what was expected of me—sold our home and went to live in a boarding house. It was comfortable and well-kept, with pleasant people in it. But I never felt completely satisfied—more and more I wanted that "home of my own." As it became apparent that I should be a "Spinster" and a "business woman" the rest of my life, I made the break. I rented an apartment and moved into it.

Please remember that this was a number of years ago and I was, as it were, a sort of pioneering spinster. The era of kitchenette apartments and "bachelor girls" had not yet begun. My apartment was the "upstairs" of a modest house belonging to a kindly elderly couple. It consisted of two good-sized rooms and a large storeroom, and water and gas were piped up for my especial benefit. And oh, what a good time I had making a "home" out of it!

My friends frankly told me they thought the move a mistake. They freely predicted that I would be lonesome, would overwork, would starve, would become morbid and self-centered.

I had stored the best of my mother's things, and how I enjoyed living among them again. I bought new things as I needed them, thrilling with every purchase. An electric refrigerator was an achievement. A radio took the place of the phonograph, and later a radio with phonograph attachment gave me the chance to use well-loved records. I love to cook and plan meals and I soon found it no trouble at all to have a varied menu of the foods I like best and which suit me better than the richer, heavier meals of the boarding house.

I have friends in for pretty little suppers, an occasional guest for a week end. I have hobbies and I read after I go to bed. I study the women's pages for new ideas for home decorations or tempting new recipes for company suppers. I am busy, happy, contented, and feel that my little home is shared with many and a blessing to me. Yes, adventures in homemaking can belong to us all, whether married or single. For me, these adventures have continued to enrich my viewpoint, to rest and deepen my life.

H. C.

A Friday Column

Adventures in Homemaking

Three Autumn Favorites

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Honeyed Squash

First cut
1 squash into pieces suitable for serving. Pare, trim and drop into salted boiling water. Cook until tender and drain. To
1 quart of the cut squash allow
¾ cup strained honey
1 cup hot water and
½ cup melted butter. Mix the ingredients and pour into a shallow pan. Arrange the pieces of squash in the pan and bake in a moderate oven (350°F.), turning the pieces, until sufficiently candied. A bit of grated
Orange rind sprinkled over the squash is delicious. Serves six.

Sweet Potato Pineapple Puff

Mix
2 cups riced cooked sweet potatoes with
½ cup sifted flour.
1 teaspoon baking powder, and
1 teaspoon salt. Add
2 eggs, well beaten and
½ cup milk. Blend well and then add
1 cup drained pineapple tidbits. Drop by tablespoonfuls in deep heated fat, 370°F. Cook until golden brown, be sure to turn often. This recipe makes 20 puffs. May be varied by adding a small cube of marshmallow in the center and then rolling the sweet potato puff in
Ground cracker crumbs or corn flakes.

Graham Cracker Apple Muffins

Cream
1½ tablespoons butter and
¼ cup sugar. Add
1 egg yolk. Combine
30 graham crackers crushed fine with
2½ teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt and
¼ teaspoon cinnamon. Add alternately with
½ cup milk to first mixture. Add
1 cup raw apple chopped. Fold in
1 egg white. Fill well-oiled muffin tins. Bake in hot oven (400°F.) 20 minutes. Makes 12 to 14 muffins.

Knitting as a Real Craft

Rich and Beautiful as Sweden and Norway Know It

Crafts in the Home—2

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the United States knitting has generally degenerated into a humdrum occupation for otherwise occupied minds, but its possibilities as a true craft hobby are proved by Scandinavian knitted masterpieces. Unfortunately, knitting is unsatisfactory to the serious craftsman on two counts,—its short if very useful life and the dreary repetition of most American patterns. On the other hand, there are the compensations of making something immediately and necessarily useful and therefore much appreciated, of a ready market value, of no special demands on time, and of short apprenticeship. Also, it actually is possible to be creative in knitting, although this goal is not often achieved.

Knitting offers no problems of instruction, as there are good books of patterns with adequate instructions and plenty of incipient teachers among any woman's friends. Most casual knitters, however, tend to be sloppy,—a glaring sin in any craftsman. I have made two sweaters for each of several relatives, the first of which was always a fiasco. I knit three pairs of socks before I mastered that very simple art, and so on—a tale familiar to every knitter.

Seeing the Possibilities

If in contrast you go to a shop where Swedish and Norwegian knitted goods are sold, you will realize at once the possibilities that knitting has as a serious hobby, and just such a trip should be the aim of every competent knitter. The small decorative designs are charming and richly varied, the colors are lovely, the weights of yarn used in any one garment often changed to suit the pattern, and variety and individuality are added in a hundred ways unknown to us. If you can, buy a pair of mittens and a cap and copy them yourself; then make a matching scarf of your own design. Try the decorative motif as a border on a small boy's sweater in different harmonious colors. Then you will begin to agree that knitting makes an excellent craft hobby.

A friend of mine felt that her knitting helped to clothe her family of small children very economically, so she knit a great deal in virtuous boredom. Eventually a craftsmen's (not a yarn shop's) exhibition of knitted garments revolutionized her ideas about knitting. She not only copied several patterns that she found at the exhibition, but later she went to the public library with squared paper and looked up illustrations of Norwegian and Swedish clothing which she transcribed. Her collection of decorative designs has made her a noted knitter in the community, and her children's caps and sweaters are living advertisement of her craftsmanship. More important, knitting has developed into an interesting hobby. Another woman makes and sells beautiful sweaters for women the geometric designs of which have been adapted from such unlikely sources as early American coverlets.

And If You Wish to Sell

Handknit articles which always sell well are mittens, caps, scarves, sweaters, sun-suits, ski socks, ordinary socks for every age from the year-old baby, little girls' dresses, and little boys' suits. Since expert non-professional knitters count on receiving about fifteen cents an hour for their knitting services, if you want to get anything like adequate compensation it is necessary to produce something strikingly unusual and attractive. A woman with exceptional good taste appreciated Swedish mittens about a decade before they became generally fashionable. She simplified several well known patterns so that she could knit a pair of charming decorated mittens as fast as most of us can knit a plain pair, and every autumn made and sold at a very good profit about 30 pairs.

The best knitting, simple though it may seem, requires a feeling for design and color, for charming effects, and for craftsmanship. It offers many opportunities for the ingenious, esthetic mind. Knitting is an especially good craft hobby for a busy young mother because it can be tucked into the odd moments of an otherwise strenuous life. But it takes active interest, initiative, and determination to hold it as a craft.

Barbara B. Paine

The third article, on Cooking as a Hobby, will run soon. The first article was published September 16.

Sugar Cookies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cream
1 scant cup butter and
1½ cups sugar. Add
2 eggs beaten separately. Add
3 tablespoons sour milk and
1 teaspoon soda dissolved in a little boiling water.
½ teaspoon salt and some
Grated nutmeg. About
3 cups flour or enough to roll well. Roll quite thin. Sprinkle with sugar. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) 10 to 15 minutes.

Spice Cake

Cream
1 cup sugar and
½ cup shortening. Add
1 cup sour milk alternately with
2 cups flour sifted with
½ teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¾ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt. Before the flour is entirely stirred in add
1 cup raisins.
Bake in square loaf pan in moderate oven (350°F.) about 40 minutes.

(Mrs.) E. W. O., New Hampshire

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

GARDENING

A Rock Garden in the Burns' Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Troon, Scotland

Not far from the town of Ayr the little village of Dunure is built on a rocky headland jutting out into the sea. A cluster of fishermen's houses in a single row face the water. At the back of the cottages, on a hill overlooking the sea, stands the famous ruined castle of Dunure, once the stronghold of the "Kings of Carrick." The "sights" of this Ayrshire village are the castle and a wayside rock garden.

The rock garden has neither wall nor railing to screen it from the main road to the south. It is open to every passer-by who cares to walk into it. The owner—an ex-fisherman with a poet's love of beauty—is hospitable enough to show every visitor round, explaining different plants, and the formation of the rustic walls which are the work of his own hands.

Every stone that went into the making of this wayside rock garden came from different parts of Scotland—some from the island of Skye—and special soil had to be imported in order that the plants might have sufficient nourishment, for the rocky ground in this district provides poor soil. The kind of battle that this gardener has fought and won can be appreciated only by those who know the treeless, exposed coast in this particular part of Scotland.

A little stream waters the rockeries, and the walls are built at different levels, affording endless variety to the garden. Numerous triangular-shaped crevices, made with natural rock from the seashore, suggest a cliff overgrown with a wealth of bloom. Saxifrages, primulas, anemones, hepaticas, sedums, aubretias, make a flowery cascade over the rocks that are supposed to enclose them. A lily pool is set between a few of the biggest rocks, like a rock pool on the shore, but no lilies grow in the water. Instead of flowers there is a floor of shining pebbles, and surrounding the pool tall clumps of primulas see their own reflection in the water. The gemmed effect of the pebbles is unusually lovely.

Beside the stream that waters the garden grow all manner of wild flowers taken from many parts of the country and perfectly at home in the rockery. The bluebells of Scotland, so famous in song, grow in pockets of gritty soil, and purple thymes are the envy of many who make a pilgrimage to Dunure.

The wayside rock garden is a splendid instance of what can be done with patience and hard work. The owner of the garden laughingly brushes compliments aside. It was only because he could not endure idleness, after his hard days at sea, that made him fill in his time with the making of the rock garden walls. If more will follow his example it might become the general custom for retired people to bring the delight of growing flowers to the waysides.

M. H.

A Friday Column

"Junior size for my son"—

Monitor-reader B. S. of San Francisco writes, "We shall continue to be users of Tek brushes."

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Borah for Change In War Debts Law If It Aided Farms

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho suggested here that Congress might agree to loosen credit restrictions on war debt defaulters if this would promote the sale of agricultural surpluses abroad.

"If it can be demonstrated that there is any practical way of disposing of agricultural surpluses to foreign governments, I would favor amending the Johnson Act," Senator Borah said. He added, however, that there appeared little reason to believe that debtor nations could establish credits in this country.

The Johnson Act prohibits United States loans to nations in arrears on debt installments.

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois, a colleague of Mr. Borah's on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, predicted that agitation for amendment of the Johnson Act would push the whole war debt issue to the front in the next session of Congress. Some Farm State Senators have urged recently that debtor governments be permitted to establish credits here for the purchase of surplus farm products.

Mr. Lewis said he thought there was a possibility that the European debtors would ask the United States soon to accept long-time bonds in settlement of the war debts.

Norris Serving His 'Last Term'

McCOOK, Neb. (AP)—Senator George W. Norris, veteran Nebraska independent and friend of the New Deal, will close his long political career with his present term.

"I am serving my last term," he told a small audience in his home town Oct. 5. "I am making my last fight."

The 77-year-old Senator, a national political figure for 28 years, is known as the father of the "lame duck" amendment and Nebraska's unicameral Legislature. Stern foe of the "power trust," Senator Norris worked for creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority and other public power projects.

Though known as an insurgent in Congress, he served four terms in the Senate as a Republican before running as an independent in 1936 when President Roosevelt publicly endorsed him over the Democratic nominee.

Elected representative in 1903, Senator Norris jumped into national prominence after his part in the bitter fight in 1910 which broke the power of the late Joseph G. "Uncle Joe" Cannon, Speaker of the House. Senator Norris went to the Senate in 1912, remained ever since.

He was one of six Senators who voted against United States entry into the World War.

Red Cross Appreciates But Can't Sponsor Game

WASHINGTON (AP)—A spokesman for the American Red Cross expressed gratitude Oct. 5 for the suggestion of Gov. Bibb Graves of Alabama that the universities of Alabama and Minnesota play football for the benefit of Red Cross relief work in Northeastern States.

The same official added, however, that it was against the policy of the Red Cross national organization to promote or participate in any benefits.

This official asserted that if the game were played for the relief of the storm sufferers in the Northeast, without Red Cross participation and the proceeds given to the Red Cross, that organization would use such as was needed to complete the current storm relief fund and place the remainder in its general disaster fund.

The Red Cross has raised nearly $600,000 of the $1,000,000 it asked for Northeastern storm relief.

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Dairy Firms Plan Advertising Drive

CHICAGO (AP) — Representative dairy producers named a committee Oct. 5 to advance plans for a national advertising campaign to be financed by the producers on a scale of 50 cents a thousand pounds of their butterfat output.

John Brandt of Minneapolis was appointed chairman and was authorized to call a national meeting to further the campaign.

Among members of the committee, mainly Westerners, was Fred H. Sexauer of New York. Representatives of the National Association of Direct Cream Shippers Creameries, one of the groups which sponsored the meeting, will name their members later.

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The Home Forum

They Wore Wigs

READERS will remember the passage in *Henry Esmond* where Thackeray writes of the dinner given by Prince Eugene in Lille, some weeks after the battle of Wynendael. A copy of the Gazette is brought in and young Frank Castlewood hastens to show it to General Webb. Here is the way Thackeray paints the picture: "The Generals in their great perukes made way for him. He handed the paper over General Dohna's buff coat to our General on the other side." In three lines of type Thackeray transports you to a military feast in the beginning of the Eighteenth Century and you see it as only genius can make you see it; in fact, you more than see it, for you are one of the party and you glitter with the other officers. There was a fine row after the Gazette had been read, but we have nothing to do with that—it is of perukes and periwigs that our Muse shall sing today.

We that are accustomed to khaki and cropped heads are sometimes awed when we see Marlborough and his generals and colonels wearing enormous wigs under their three-cornered hats. Perhaps they took them off before a battle or had service perukes; but, if the paintings and tapestries are to be believed, they wore these enormous contraptions while performing deeds of valor and teaching the doubtful battle where to rage. Facts seem to be facts, but nothing will ever convince me that it was not a chancy business for an officer to lead a cavalry charge when the wind was blowing the ends of his great peruke across his nose. The other side's wigs were blowing across their noses, too, but that only confirms my belief. The philosophical reader must ask what these wigs were like after a hard rain, and of rain there was plenty in the Netherlands. Marlborough's letters are full of references to it, although he never admits that his wig got soaking wet and flopped about his shoulders and spoiled his cravat and tarnished his gold lace. We can understand the problem if we imagine General Pershing in a periwig when the rain came down in France, the while members of his staff stood about him in wigs respectfully smaller, but quite as wet.

EVERYTHING WAS MORE cumbrous and more formal about war in those days, to a degree that we can scarce believe and equally formal were the paintings of the warriors. For this reason, we must be on our guard in examining the great question of periwigs. When an officer sat for his portrait, he put on all his war paint; or the artist supplied it and artists are, as you know, great fellows for embellishment. Breastplates and thigh pieces were painted in, cravats were shown as of the most delicate Mechlin and full license was granted to wigs. You must as well have noticed what beautiful slim hands these soldiers were given by the artist. This wig wearing makes me ponder—in action it's either wigs or no wigs and there's no evidence that the wigs were discarded when the fun began. When we consider the stateliness of the period, we can begin to understand what may have puzzled us.

For example, we read of an officer kneeling to hold the Duke's stirrup quite as a matter of course; we see other officers riding up to the Captain General and saluting by taking off their laced hats with a measured flourish; the musketry drill, even after the introduction of the flintlock, was complicated and strict; tactics, notwithstanding Marlborough's innovations, were what you might call architectural; as we have seen, the cavalry charged at a hard trot and the formations both of horse and foot were elaborate. Marlborough made great changes in strategy, but not in class observance and the ornamental was taken as a matter of course. Thus it was that the wigs remained when pike and matchlock had gone.

I WELL REMEMBER that, when as a lad I made my first incursions into the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, I used to marvel at the portraits of the great and distinguished, to say nothing of run-of-the-mill royalties, that showed double-chinned faces peering out of coppices of hair, horse or human. Why did the prodigious General This and the gallant Lord That have to hang these appalling draperies on heads that beyond peradventure must have held good brains? So that was the portrait of Prince Eugene, *der edel Ritter*? Even at those tender years I knew that Eugene was a good man of his hands, and I thought that his wig must have been rather an impediment to a soldier who did much of his campaigning in warm latitudes. When it came to sculpture, the effect was even more puzzling; for when I beheld, engraved or in the marble, the statue of some illustrious man in a Roman general's armor, with bare legs and buskins and on his head an enormous periwig, I felt that something had not been done quite as it should be. It is easy to be wise after the event, but I still think and shall always think that wig wearing by soldiers in the field was a remarkable example of how not to do things.

IT IS FAIR to opine that many have formed their idea of Marlborough from reading *Henry Esmond* and have concluded that John Churchill was a great soldier and had a mean character. If they have done this, they can't be blamed and for two reasons: in the first place, when he tried, or rather without trying, Thackeray was a great master of graphic description, indeed it can be called dramatic painting: in the second place, he knew much more than a little about the literature and history of Queen Anne's time. Much of Marlborough's correspondence had been published and Thackeray had read this, as well as the history of Marlborough's campaigns then in print. Thackeray read Swift and Swift did not like Marlborough; Marlborough was the friend of the Queen and she had not given Swift preferment. Above all, Marlborough had qualities easy to attack even when proper allowance had been made for the acrimony of party pamphleteers; he was a great man whose greatness his critics had been unable to deny. He saw far ahead of the average man's vision, a quality the average man does not always like, for he is vaguely conscious that it reflects on himself. All this is true, but it does not alter the fact that Thackeray wrote what must even now stick in many readers' consciousness.

I DOUBT WHETHER the "historical novel" does more good than harm, and I am strengthened in this doubt by many of the recent American novels that take great figures as their subjects. They are not seldom interesting, but always the question asks itself how much the writer supplied what history, or the facts, denied him. Of course, the novel writer wants his historic figure to speak and act so as to suit his book. No serious-minded novelist who would paint something in the dynamic line cares to say that Senator or President or Pioneer didn't pay his washerwoman or, on the other hand, failed to be what many would like to have him; while all the time in his actual proceedings the poor man stumbled along as best he might. If the novelist is of the new school and paints his historic figure as a confirmed stumbler and devotes himself to the grateful task of pulling down, the effect is quite as misleading and probably more mischievous; because large numbers of readers are encouraged to think meanly of mankind, without going to the anguish of soberly examining the facts.

THIS DIGRESSION, AS the diligent reader has perceived, leaves us with the wig question still to answer and nobody seems able to do that; because it is of a profundity not easily to be plumbed in these hurried days. Perhaps one must have a perukian mentality and there seem not to be many who possess it. None the less, these wigs of the wars of Marlborough leave me with the feeling that they keep us from seeing many a strong and martial face which had to be curtained and squeezed in between the restrictions of a conventionality that now we do not understand. Let us, therefore, leave these brave wig-wearers stout-hearted, disciplined, cheerful, loyal and making every effort to persuade themselves that they are not extremely uncomfortable as the cannon roar and the drums beat and the raindrops keep sliding down the dulling breastpieces. May be that, before these lines are printed, there will appear a work that shall explain the use of the peruke in war; indeed, at this moment there may have been discovered in some Sussex manor house a manuscript that shall clear up the whole matter, even give wig statistics (Peruke Rolls) that are badly needed by scholars; and, perhaps best of all, a sheaf of letters from a captain of foot recounting to his family how his Colonel had confessed to him his tribulations with a fifty-guinea wig in foul weather. In examining this great question, it should be remembered that I have dealt only with the wig on land; but, though readers may not believe it, in Marlborough's days naval captains fought their ships wearing full-bottomed wigs. Let us leave it to some more learned and ingenious hand to determine whether these gallant men reefed their wigs when there was a stiff breeze of wind.

J. H. S.

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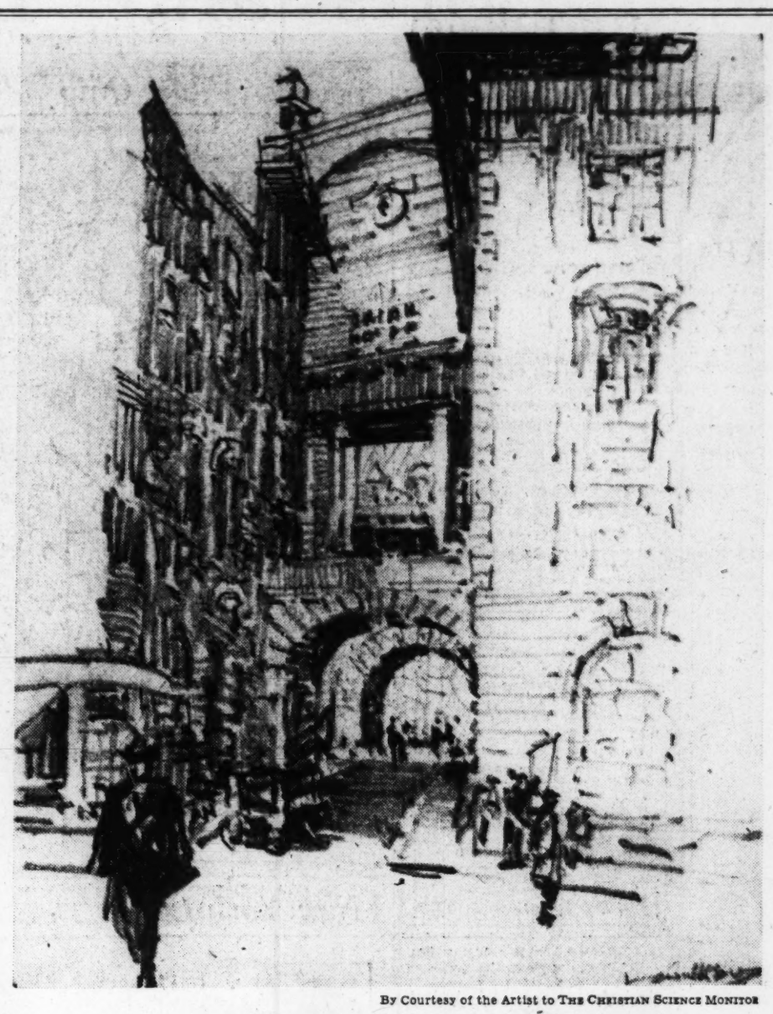
The Frogs

We HEARD the frogs
Like bugles in the night
Like whistles blown
Like notes on some great harpsichord
Deep and light—black and white.
We heard the frogs and knew they lay
Like carved and glistening ornaments
Under the silent, hanging leaf,
Making a music curious and brief,
Mellow and thin, thin and mellow,
Like a candle spent—like a candle yellow.

We stood by the marsh
By the summer lake.
We took no step—we dared not break
The web of sound
The pulse of some ironic mirth
Flowering in the sullen earth,
And echoing, dying—on the water.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN



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AT THE HEART OF LONDON: *A Drawing by Lawrence Walker*

AWAIT at a "Bus Stop" may be turned to account, as Mr. Walker has proved by his interesting pencil sketch of a corner in London's West End. A bus can be an aggravating thing at times; and the first "Stop" in Piccadilly, after turning west out of the Circus, frequently calls for a certain amount of patience since traffic at that particular point is exceptionally heavy. But an artist, with pencil and block handy, can fill in the minutes to advantage. On the opposite side of the road, and immediately facing him, is a group of buildings which present arresting lines from an architectural point of view, and afford a glimpse across Regent Street to Golden Square that might almost be called theatrical.

Those who are content to hurry along the pavement, with eyes for nothing but shop windows, will miss the effect; but the artist, waiting at the "Stop" sign, fully appreciates the unusual addition to London's stone-work. He forgets that he is supposed to be catching a bus in his eagerness to record what he sees on paper.

Winkle, a Dormouse of Three Seasons

NO ONE who gazes into the large bright eyes of a dormouse can doubt his intelligence. The dormouse knows that some nuts are harder than others; he knows that nuts are good or nuts are bad. He will feel a shell with his teeth, turn it lightly over, lift it in his hands with a casual air, and then drop it disdainfully upon the ground. That nut would assuredly be imperfect; *I have never known a dormouse gnaw a hole in a bad nut.* Squirrels are also nut connoisseurs, but I wonder if they have learnt the trick of softening hard nuts in water, or in the dew. Perhaps not. The vivacious nature of the squirrel makes him less patient than the more placid dormouse, and he cannot be bothered with any fal-lals. Winkle, a dormouse of three seasons, is particularly cute, and this is one of his favourite tricks. A few nights ago I provided cob-nuts for supper. Winkle was the first to put in an appearance, and after an attack upon the butter he turned his attention to the nuts. Very pleased with himself, he lifted a cob from the pile, carefully avoiding all obstacles that might knock it from his tightly clenched teeth, and carried it to a corner behind a flower-pot. For seven minutes he gnawed and scraped, turning the nut round and round in his hands like a ball, in order to get a grip. Still he made no impression. Then, as though he had suddenly come to a decision, in exasperation he dropped it. "Foreign," he said in disgust, "and hard as a stone." Cleaning his mouth with care, he skipped along to drink. . . . When he has been aloft, he does not search for another nut, of which plenty lie among the leaves, but he returns straight to the one in which he is interested. In this case, Winkle picked up the nut, and carrying it high like a banner, took it to the waterbowl. Splash! He had dropped it in the water. Splendid. Tail held jauntily above his back, he hurried to the tree-trunk to tell the others. In five minutes he had returned. Gripping the edge of the bowl with his long-toed feet, he leaned over, and deftly seizing the nut, removed it from the water. Probably water does not actually soften the nut, but it may aid the work of the tiny teeth. . . . Some twenty minutes later I found him with a neat hole made in the shell, but evidently he had found the task difficult, for he was holding the nut half in the water as though to moisten it. When English nuts are in season the dormice open them with ease, but all four adopt the water-softening trick with Barcelonas.—PHYLLIS KELWAY, in "Hedge Folk in Twilight." (London and New York: Longmans, Green.)

A Man—Satisfied

THE barking of a dog was the first sign of his approach up the stony track.

We had pitched our tent beside a disused slate quarry, high above the main road. For miles around, as far as the eye could see, there was nothing but heather and sheep and an isolated raven which swooped backwards and forwards in the still evening air. A more isolated spot Wales could scarcely have offered us.

There are only two occupations in this district—those of the quarryman and the shepherd. Tall, upright and weatherbeaten, with blue eyes and scraggy mustache, we had little need to ask him his calling. He was the shepherd. He had seen our encampment from some two miles off, and it was evidently worth a four-mile walk to see and chat with strangers in his land. We let him do the talking, for he was worth listening to.

In gruff, but cheerful tones, he spoke of his life in these desolate parts. He told us of moonlight nights over the mountains; of winter hardships; of blinding blizzards; and of being snowed up in his house, alone with his wife, for days on end.

He explained how the sheep were brought in twice a year; and he gave most of the credit to Gelert, the lean, black and white hound who crouched drowsily at his feet.

Then followed droll stories of adventures with shepherds on the far side of the hills. He told them with typical Welsh good humor, and laughed heartily at his own jokes. "Lawkes!" he would say with a chuckle, "but that were a good 'un."

He had nothing but good to say of his work, his surroundings, his home and distant neighbors. He seemed to love all things that came into his life.

We were genuinely sorry when he turned to tramp his two miles back home in the gathering dusk. But we shall not quickly forget this Welsh shepherd, with his leather breeches and gaiters, his thick tweed coat, his cheerful face, and ready, raucous laugh.

Here was a man—satisfied.

N. D.

Povznesení lidstva

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

VYSSÍ lidství jest ideálem každého konstruktivního myslitele. Mnoho jedinců pracuje v nesobecké službě, aby napojilo lidstvo čistšími pohnutkami a cíli, aby mu pomohlo dosíci lepšího pojmu zdraví a přiměřenějšího dostatku všeho, čeho třeba k normálnímu žití.

V "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu, str. 371) píše Mary Baker Eddy: "Nutnost povznésti lidské pokolení jest otcem skutečnosti, že Mysl může tak učiniti; neboť Mysl může udělíti čistotu místo nečistoty, sílu místo slabosti a zdraví místo nemoci."

Dějiny zaznamenávají mnoho poctivého úsilí povznésti lidstvo. Mnoho lidí pracovalo pro dosažení vyšších cílů a výkonů přemáháním nevědomosti, poroby a omezenosti všeho druhu. Časem býval úmysl osvítiti lidstvo zastíňován hrabivostí, hmotností, nenávistí, pýchou z moci a strachem. Avšak vždy byli tu nesobečtí pracovníci, kteří neupouštěli od vysokého měřítka a zrcadlením božské inteligence udržovali při životě úmysl pozvednouti lidstvo, který již již se ztrácel zraku. Takoví myslitelé jsou ti, kteří dokazují v každém věku, že "Mysl může udělíti čistotu místo nečistoty, sílu místo slabosti a zdraví místo nemoci".

Mojžíš a proroci pracovali, aby povznesli svůj národ, aby zničili porobu uvalenou nevědomostí. Vykonali mnoho pro lidstvo svým poznáním Boží moci říditi věci lidstva. Kristus Ježíš dosáhl dovršení svého poslání ustaviti v lidských srdcích ideál vyššího lidství uznáním všudypřítomnosti Boží. Jeho tříleté přisluhování zanechalo tak hluboký dojem na zatemnělém světě, že jeho příchod jest uznáván jako označující počátek křesťanské éry.

Mrs. Eddy viděla, jak naléhavá byla potřeba lidstva a přispěla v našem věku jedinečným způsobem k osvícení lidského pokolení objevením Křesťanské Vědy. Toto náboženství povznáší myšlenky žáka tím, že mu dává jasné porozumění přirozenosti Boha a Jeho stvoření. Ti, kdož vážně hledají porozumění tomuto náboženství, shledají svá přání povznesena a své zkušenosti očistěny.

Jest nutno, aby lidské pokolení bylo povzneseno. Hřích, žal, neklid jsou stále v patrnosti a jsou vytrvale výbojné. Pouze zduchovněním myšlenek může lidstvo čeliti problémům, které se stále naskytají k rozluštění. Čistota myšlenek nám napomáhá při ovládání obtíží objevujících se v našich záležitostech. Uprostřed pobuřujících zvěstí podrží ti, kteří jsou čistého srdce, svůj mír a svou vyrovnanost.

V Jakubově epištole čteme (1:17): "Všeliký dar dobrý a každý dar dokonaly shůry jest sestupující od Otce světel, u kteréhož není proměnění, ani pro obrácení se jinam zastínění." Přísliby Bible jsou pro každého a pro všechny časy. Přislíbené dobré a dokonalé dary jsou dary dané hám božskou Myslí, Duchem, a jsou proto duchovní, božsky mentální. Uznání tohoto fakta dává vyšší základnu pro usuzování a tím povznáší lidské myšlenky.

Myslíme-li na hmotu jako na základní fakt existence, nebo považujeme-li Boha za proměnného a ohraničeného, jest to nezdravý úkaz a takové myšlení zrcadlí se v nejistých poměrech. Na druhé straně uplatňování nároků jen na jednu Mysl, a to Boha, pozvedá myšlenky a přináší do zkušenosti harmonii. Ten, kdo počíná postřehovati pravdu, že Bůh jest nekonečná Mysl, Láska, shledá záhy, že jeho myšlení se pozvedá k vyšší úrovni, a následkem toho jest jeho zdraví zlepšeno a jeho celá zkušenost učiněna šťastnou.

Modlitba jest nanejvýš důležitá při povznášení lidstva. Písmo obsahuje mnoho pobídek k modlení a též mnoho slibů dobra, jež z ní vyplývá. Jakub píše (5:13-15): "Jest-li kdo z vás zkormoucený? Modl se. Pakli jest kdo mysli dobré? Prozpěvuj. Stůně-li kdo z vás? Zavolej staršího zboru, ať se modlí za něho, mažíce jej olejem ve jménu Páně. A modlitba víry uzdraví neduživého, a pozdvihneť ho Pán; a jestliže jest co prohřešil, budeť jemu odpuštěno."

Na první stránce učebnice Křesťanské Vědy Mrs. Eddy píše: "Modlitba, která napravuje hříšníka a uzdravuje nemocného, jest naprostá víra, že všechny věci jsou možné Bohu,—duchovní porozumění Jemu, odosobněná láska."

Počneme-li chápati Boha jako nekonečného Ducha, Mysl, shledáme, že naše víra v Něj se rozvíjí, přecházejíc v osvícené porozumění a duchovní vládou nad zlými věřeními. Porozumění přirozenosti pravé podstaty ničí každý pojem nedostatku, omezení nebo strachu, který tíží lidské myšlení. Každý má svůj podíl v díle na povznesení lidského pokolení. Každý kdo očisťuje své vlastní myšlení modlitbou a zasvěcením se dobru, přispívá k dosažení vyššího lidství.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, píšte na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Holidays in the French Style

SCHOOL holidays in France control the holiday question. Schools "break up" in the middle of July and do not reassemble until October 1. Thus there is a very small exodus to the sea until the middle of July, and the resorts' seasons last until late September. The French *pater familias* rents a small villa, and lives at the sea very much as he does at home. If he is a small shopkeeper, with himself and say one assistant, and with Madame taking the money, he just closes the shop for two and a half months; the assistant has to live as best he can; he may possibly obtain one week's pay or two weeks' if he has been a long time in his job. If the father of the family cannot manage to stay away for the whole summer, he arrives on Friday night in what they call at the seaside the "husbands' train," and he returns Sunday night; but thousands of French husbands do manage to stay away all summer long. Their holiday is one long laze; no golf or excursions in charabancs, no tennis, considerable paddling, but mostly eating and sleeping and wearing neither collar nor tie. Complete relaxation.—From "The Face of France," by HARRY J. GREENWALL. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

October's Gift

ALL day
I am enraptured
by blue moon flowers
in a crystal vase—
fragments of sky indoors.

EDITH HILL CARNES

Uplifting Humanity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A HIGHER humanity is the ideal of every constructive thinker. Many individuals, in unselfed service, are working to imbue humanity with purer motives and aims, to help them acquire a better sense of health, and a more adequate supply of all that is needed for normal living.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 371), Mary Baker Eddy writes, "The necessity for uplifting the race is father to the fact that Mind can do it; for Mind can impart purity instead of impurity, strength instead of weakness, and health instead of disease."

History records much righteous effort to uplift humanity. Many have worked for the attainment of higher aims and action, through the overcoming of ignorance, bondage, and limitation of every kind. At times the purpose to enlighten humanity has been obscured by greed, materiality, hatred, pride of power, and fear. But always there have been unselfed workers who have upheld the high standard, and through their reflection of divine intelligence have kept alive the well-nigh hidden purpose to uplift the race. Such thinkers are the ones who prove in all times that "Mind can impart purity instead of impurity, strength instead of weakness, and health instead of disease."

Moses and the prophets labored to uplift their people, to destroy the bondage imposed by ignorance. They accomplished much for mankind through their recognition of the power of God to direct human affairs. Christ Jesus attained the fulfillment of his mission to establish in the hearts of men the ideal of a higher humanity, through acknowledging the omnipresence of God. His three years' ministry left so great an impression on the darkened world that his advent is recognized as marking the beginning of the Christian era.

Mrs. Eddy saw how great was the need of humanity, and she has made a unique contribution in this age to the enlightenment of the race in her discovery of Christian Science. This religion uplifts the thought of the student by giving him a clear understanding of the nature of God and His creation. Those who earnestly seek the understanding of this religion find their desires exalted and their experience purified.

The human race needs to be uplifted. Sin, sorrow, unrest—these are in evidence and persistently aggressive. Only through spiritualization of thought may mankind meet the problems constantly appearing for solution. Purity of thought aids one in mastering the difficulties that appear in his affairs. In the midst of troublesome report the pure in heart retain peace and poise.

In James' epistle we read (1:17), "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." The promises in the Bible are for everyone and for all time. The good and perfect gifts promised are the gifts given by divine Mind, Spirit, and are therefore spiritual, divinely mental. The recognition of this fact supplies one with a higher basis for reasoning, and thereby uplifts human thought.

Thinking of matter as the basic fact of existence, or considering God as changeable and limited, is unwholesome, and such thinking is reflected in unstable conditions. On the other hand, claiming but one Mind, and that, God, uplifts thought, and brings harmony into experience. One who begins to glimpse the truth that God is infinite Mind, Love, soon finds his thinking rising to a higher level, and as a result his health is improved and his whole experience happified.

Prayer is most important in uplifting humanity. The Scriptures contain many admonitions to pray, and also many promises of resultant good. James writes (5:13-15): "Is any among you afflicted? let him pray. Is any merry? let him sing psalms. Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the church; and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord: and the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up; and if he have committed sins, they shall be forgiven him."

On the first page of the Christian Science textbook Mrs. Eddy writes, "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love."

When we begin to understand God as infinite Spirit, Mind, we find our faith in Him unfolding, emerging into enlightened understanding, with spiritual dominion over evil beliefs. An understanding of the nature of true substance destroys any sense of lack, limitation, or fear that burdens human thinking. Each one has his part in the work of uplifting the race. Each one who purifies his own thinking, through prayer and consecration to good, contributes to the attainment of a higher humanity.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1938

Fusion Group Of Democrats Drops Curley

Leaders claiming 70,000 members support other Democratic candidates, may aid Saltonstall

Evidence of a schism in the Democratic Party, involving not only the leadership but the rank and file of the Party, was revealed last night at a meeting of the Massachusetts State Fusion, a Democratic organization. Those attending the meeting supported all Democratic State ticket nominees, except James M. Curley, gubernatorial candidate.

Fifty members of the organization which claims to represent 70,000 Greater Boston voters heard an address by Richard M. Russell, one of the defeated Democratic candidates for Governor. At a meeting tomorrow night, Mr. Russell and the other two defeated Democratic candidates, Gov. Charles F. Hurley and Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, have been invited to speak.

It is reported the organization may vote to support the gubernatorial candidacy of Leverett Saltonstall, GOP nominee. If the organization could swing 70,000 votes away from Mr. Curley, victory for Mr. Saltonsall would be assured, according to political observers.

O'Connor to Speak

The club, organized four months ago, will have its first annual dinner on Oct. 25 at which Representative John O'Connor (D) of New York, defeated for renomination in the Roosevelt "purge" campaign, has been scheduled as guest speaker. John R. Dowling, son of the late Dr. John J. Dowling, Superintendent of the Boston City Hospital, is Secretary of the organization.

Meanwhile, major office candidates filed reports of personal campaign expenses. Mr. Curley, Democratic nominee, and Mr. Saltonstall, Republican candidate, each reported expenditures of $5,000 with no contributions received. The Curley sum, the report said, went to the Curley Campaign Committee, while Mr. Saltonstall gave $2,141 to the Saltonstall Committee and spent the remainder for clerical hire, postage, and printing.

Whitcomb Spent $5,000

Richard Whitcomb, defeated GOP candidate, reported contributing $5,000 to the Whitcomb for Governor Committee, while William H. McMasters, Townsend Plan Candidate who sought the GOP nomination, reported contributions totaling $196 from Townsend Plan clubs, and expenses totaling $4,719.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley, defeated for renomination, spent $4,000 and received no contributions, according to his report.

Total expenses of the campaign, of course, will not be revealed until reports of committees of the various candidates are filed on or before Nov. 8. These committees spend the major portion of campaign money.

Last night, Mr. Saltonstall made a plea for elimination of "narrow partisanship" in a speech delivered before a Republican rally at Leominster.

Pledge to Citizens

"It is my sacred pledge," he said, "to the people of Massachusetts that any measure which is for the benefit of the people will receive my whole support, regardless of whether its source is New Deal, Independent, Democrat, Socialist, or Republicans."

Mr. Curley, addressing nearly 500 members of the Industrial Insurance Agents' Union of Boston, said: "Every progressive statute in America was inspired by some member of a trade union. Life would be barren without the contributions of organized labor. Every man and woman eligible for membership in a labor organization should be a member."

Auto Show Set For Nov. 12 to 19

Shiny new 1939 automobiles will fill the Mechanics Building from Nov. 12-19, Allen M. Fay, President of the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association, Inc., announced today. This 37th annual Boston Automobile Show will be "bigger and brighter than ever," he declared, and a record attendance is expected.

Entertainment by famous radio and stage stars will be a major attraction this year, Mr. Fay stated.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair weather tonight and Saturday, moderately cool with light to heavy frost away from the coast tonight, somewhat warmer Saturday; gentle to moderate northerly and variable winds, becoming southerly during Saturday.

Maine and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Saturday, rising temperature Saturday.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut: Fair with light to heavy frost tonight; Saturday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair with light to heavy frost in interior of north portion tonight; Saturday fair with rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast — Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle north winds becoming variable tonight and shifting to west and southwest on Saturday over north portion and moderate to fresh north winds tonight, becoming gently variable on Saturday over south portion; weather fair tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	58	Minneapolis	50	60
Bermuda	76	72	New Orleans	72	70
Chicago	42	42	New York	48	42
Denver	54	62	Norfolk	56	54
Helena	46	42	Philadelphia	44	44
Kansas City	60	60	St. Louis	52	52
Los Angeles	56	56	San Francisco	56	56
Miami	70	70	Washington	44	42

High Tides at Boston

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 7.
B—Minimum, Oct. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:47 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Saturday, 10:07 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:17 p. m.

Voters League Attacks Firing of Wedded Women

Boston News Today

Wedded Women Workers Upheld

A decided "No" was the answer agreed upon this morning by the Boston League of Women Voters, at an Executive Board meeting, to the ballot question coming Nov. 8: "Shall the representative to the General Court from this district be instructed to vote in favor of legislation barring from employment, in the public service, married women whose husbands are employed?

The Board based its opposition on two counts, first that such legislation would tend to undermine the merit system, establishing criteria for appointment other than merit or qualifications; second, that it is not a matter for legislative action, discrimination against one class of workers being unfair and unconstitutional.

No other state, it was pointed out, had passed such legislation as this which would affect some 55 representative districts in Massachusetts, including Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Lynn, Malden, Melrose, Milton, Newton, Somerville, Springfield, Waltham, Winthrop and Worcester.

It was also noted that the Federal Government attempted a milder form of discrimination in Section 213 of the Economy Act of 1932, but after five years' trial repealed the law by a large majority, in July, 1937, chiefly as the result of a survey of its effects.

Mrs. Harold W. Sullivan, Chairman of the Legal Status of Women, issued the statement: "The passage of this type of class legislation would be not only unfair but uneconomical. Jobs, particularly in the public service, should be allocated on the basis of merit alone. Otherwise we waste the taxpayer's money and subsidize inefficiency. Moreover, the courts have declared that it is against pub-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Graves' Fin. Com. Testimony Put In

The entire forenoon in the trial of Frederick H. Graves, charged with perjury in connection with an $85,000 damage claim settlement made by the City of Boston when former Gov. James M. Curley was Mayor, was spent in completing the reading into the record in Suffolk Superior Court of the 100-page transcript of Graves' testimony when he appeared before the Boston Finance Commission in 1934.

It was to this testimony—that he had never met Mr. Curley, nor had a conference with him, nor had Mr. Curley anything to do with the settlement—that Mr. Graves yesterday pleaded guilty to one count of perjury in the two cited in the indictment against him.

He is now being tried in a jury-waived session before Judge Harold P. Williams on a charge of perjury as a witness in a civil suit a year ago brought by the City of Boston against Mr. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso to recover money allegedly improperly received in the settlement of the claim.

The manager of the Biltmore Hotel in Providence, R. I., will be called this afternoon, and according to Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle, will testify to Graves registering at that hotel a few days before he was summoned in the Curley-Santosuosso suit, at which he testified he had come to Boston directly from St. Louis.

Mr. Doyle then plans to put Attorney Stuart C. Rand on the stand to testify that he told a business associate of Graves, sent to Boston in 1936 to obtain $2,500 from Mr. Rand, that he had Graves' receipt for being paid in full.

B. U. Announces Five New Trustees

Election of five new trustees of Boston University was announced last night by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University, at a dinner in Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston, at which he reviewed the work of the past year.

Dr. Marsh said the University ended the fiscal year with a deficit of $18,640. He said this was not large in comparison with the total but that he did not wish the University to operate on an unbalanced budget, as the United States is operating.

"The Institution's officers know," he said, "that when they incur a debt it is to be paid in specie, and not in specious talk."

The new trustees elected were: Charles Francis Adams, President of the Union Trust Company and Former Secretary of the Navy; Judge Daniel T. O'Connell, of the Superior Court, Former President of the B. U. Law School Alumni; Augustus P. Loring, Jr., an industrialist; Charles A. Rome, Assistant U. S. Attorney and President of the University Alumni Association, and Dr. Shields Warren, Assistant Professor of Pathology at Harvard Medical School, who is the grandson of the University's first President, William Fairfield Warren, and the son of Dean Emeritus William Marshall Warren, of the College of Liberal Arts.

Trustees re-elected were Former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller; Judge Emma Fall Schofield; Russell S. Hadlock; Dr. E. Ray Speare and Percy E. Woodward.

Hockey in Boston Schools Proposed

Hockey may become a regular winter sport in the public schools of Boston as a result of advice presented at last night's meeting of the School Committee by Nathaniel Young, Director of the Department of Recreation, and his Assistant Director, Joseph McKenney. There is enough money in the budget, they reported, to cover costs which would be incurred. Either the Boston Arena or the Boston Garden would be used for practice. They did not advise that basketball should be on the list of recreational sports in the schools.

The entrance age for children in the first grade was set for 1939 at five years and four months—in spite of the opposition of Superintendent Arthur L. Gould, who stated that some children were mere babies at that age and had to be taught to talk.

It was also voted at the meeting that Boston men in the school service who were called out with the National Guard for emergency service as a result of the hurricane, will not lose their pay for the time they were away.

A financial statement submitted by Business Manager Alexander M. Sullivan showed that the total expenditure for the first nine drafts of 1938 was $12,202,668—a decrease of more than $250,000 over the similar figure last year.

R. I. Sets Stage for Liveliest Gubernatorial Drive in Years

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 7—Republicans and Democrats cleared their decks for action at state conventions during the past week and set their sails for the liveliest gubernatorial campaign Rhode Island has seen in many years.

William H. Vanderbilt, member of one of America's most famous families, was chosen to head the GOP ticket. Gov. Robert E. Quinn is running for re-election on the Democratic slate.

Republican hopes are higher than they have been since the Democratic Party won control at the State House, six years ago. Mr. Vanderbilt is one of the most popular personalities in the State. He had a brilliant record in his three terms as a State Senator from Portsmouth and he has a marked facility, despite his wealth and social position, for winning the confidence of persons in all walks of life.

The selection of Mr. Vanderbilt marks a change in the structure of the State's GOP. For the first time the ticket is being headed by a member of the youthful, liberal bloc and the former party leaders who controlled the party for so many years have been moved into the background.

Mr. Vanderbilt proved his independence when he was serving as a State Senator. He paid no heed to the party bosses and frequently left the Republican side to vote with the Democrats on controversial issues.

In spite of successive Democratic triumphs at the polls in Rhode Island since 1932, the elections have been reasonably close. In 1936, for example, Governor Quinn was reelected, but the victory was no walk away. He received 160,774 votes while the Republican candidate received 137,377. A switch of fewer than five per cent. of the votes would have meant a Republican winner.

Charles P. Risk has returned to the political ring. He was selected at the GOP convention as the party candidate to run for Congress in the First District.

Mr. Risk won a special Congressional election in 1935, upsetting all calculations with a clear victory in what had been considered a safely Democratic district. One year later, however, he was defeated when he ran for re-election.

This fall Mr. Risk will be facing the incumbent, Aime J. Forand, who defeated him in 1936.

In the second Congressional Dis-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

State to Build Houses in Areas Razed by Storm

Hurley says U. S. will be asked to help build 3-5-room units to cost $2000 each.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley announced today that the State Housing Board is working on a home building program, to replace homes lost by hurricane and flood, which he described as the most comprehensive ever undertaken in the State.

The program will be submitted to Federal authorities within a short time with a request for a 50 per cent grant toward the total cost and matched by a 50 per cent loan by the State Housing Board.

The Governor gave no estimate of the total cost.

The houses, he said, would be erected in devastated areas at a cost of $2,000 each. They will be a bungalow type structure of three to five rooms, without cellars and constructed on a concrete platform.

Under the Governor's plan, owners of homes which were destroyed by the storm will be given first opportunity to purchase these State-constructed houses through a 15-year mortgage with financing as low as $6.20 per month, apart from taxes and insurance.

The housing plan is a development of an idea sumbitted by Gov. Robert E. Quinn of Rhode Island at the Conference of Governors, held a short time ago in Boston.

Governor Hurley has named William P. Husband, State Commissioner of Banks, as his representative to work with the Housing Board and develop the program. John Carroll is Chairman of the Board.

Describing the type of house to be built, the Governor said that the smaller, three-room houses would have a combination kitchen and living room. He said they would not be pre-fabricated.

Richard Strickland, a member of the Housing Board, in pointing out the problem involved said that in Fairhaven alone 550 homes were wrecked by the storm. This figure, he said, was greater than the total loss of homes on the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers during the flood of 1936.

The Board will continue its survey of the needs and asks selectmen in hard-hit areas to notify them of losses by addressing this information to 209 Washington Street.

N. H. and Massachusetts Take Fresh Action For Meeting Fire Hazards

Two positive steps were taken today to reduce the fire hazard from fallen trees in Massachusetts and New Hampshire forests: 1,200 members of the CCC have been ordered to clean up 4,000,000 feet of timber in both States, and hunters, after 6 p. m. tonight, will be banned from five southern counties of New Hampshire.

Decision to use the CCC came from Robert Fechner, Director of the Corps, who said reports indicated that debris had been piled as high as 20 feet in many forest areas and in drying rapidly was causing a fire hazard to woodlands and nearby communities.

Four camps in New Hampshire and two in Massachusetts will be reëstablished to accommodate workers from the Winooski Valley flood control project in Vermont. These camps are at Baldwinville and Palmer, Mass., and Warner, Danbury, Warren and Stow, N. H.

To Use Guardsmen

Ward Shepard, Director of the Harvard University experimental forest at Petersham, Mass., and Chairman of the Governor's Forest Fire Prevention Committee, said today that unemployed national guardsmen would be used next week for fire patrol duty and to warn motorists of fire hazards in areas where numerus trees were blown down by the storm. A special detail will be placed at Petersham, where the damage was very great.

Armories will be used as headquarters for the men in the five areas which have been selected for special duty. The guardsmen will also be employed to open roads in the forests in order that fire apparatus may be taken in.

Berle W. Tinker, Chief of the Division of Co-operative Problems in the U. S. Forest Service, is expected from Washington to confer with the Governor's Committee on Marketing Fallen Timber.

At the same time, the WPA took still another step toward reducing

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

They Represent an Ancient Industry

By a Staff Photographer

Notables at Fish Convention

Seated (left to right): Fred J. Foster, Seattle, President American Fisheries Society; E. H. Cooley, Boston, Manager Massachusetts Fisheries Association and Chairman of Convention; George E. Wilby, Boston, on Prize Committee, President Boston Fish Bureau. Standing (left to right): E. L. Dunn, Chairman Ticket Committee; James D. De Rocher, Nashua, N. H., Superintendent of Fish Hatchery, United States Bureau of Fisheries.

Boston Fishmen Hear Advice On Improving of Conditions

Boston fish wholesalers and packers who invited constructive criticism from the Nation's retailers at the current National Fish Conference got all they bargained for today.

While the efforts of the fish industry, so largely headquartered in Boston, to increase fish consumption by improved merchandising were generally praised, at least one Middle Western retailer pointed out that there is considerable room for improvement.

Anxious to go forward at an even faster pace than they have during the last few years, more than 1,000 fishermen, wholesalers and dealers spoke with complete candor at the meeting, and listened calmly, secure in the knowledge that even as the criticisms were being voiced, steps were being taken to correct conditions spoken of.

Most outspoken critic was W. A. Meletio, St. Louis retailer, who presided over the session devoted to distribution and merchandising.

"Boston does a miserable job as to quality of fish," he charged. "You may have the biggest fish pier in the world devoted to fresh fish, but you need some good work over there.

He added that during an inspection of the pier yesterday he had observed untidy conditions. Another Boston practice which Mr. Meletio objected to is the manner in which fillets are packed.

"They are just in a frozen block," he said. "The housewife has no idea how many pieces of fish may be in the frozen chunk. We have to turn to Canada for superior quality fillets individually frozen."

Mr. Meletio also urged that only the best grade fish be frozen and packed. He said this had not always been the practice and that as a consequence much of the effectiveness of the packed fillet had been sacrificed. He pointed out that one of the largest food chains had been forced to package its own fillets because it had found those sold on the open Boston market unsatisfactory.

Continued and extended packing of fish was advocated by Donald Mitchell, New York merchandising consultant.

"The day has gone by when housewives would go into two or three stores for her shopping. Parking problems and other factors have brought super markets all under one roof and these are the places where fish will have to be sold if the average individual consumption is to be raised above the present 20 pounds a year figure," he said.

Mr. Mitchell urged the fish packers to take care that their product is good. "Do not call it boneless unless it is," he cautioned. "If one package is purchased and proves unsatisfactory it gives all fish packages a bad reputation," he pointed out.

James E. Micaud, Canadian minister of fisheries, lauded the continuous evidence of friendship between the two countries, and suggested that just as differences between the fishermen of the United States and Canada are ironed out by arbitration, so can all problems between the two nations be satisfactorily resolved.

W. A. Meletio

St. Louis Fish Dealer, who addressed convention.

Motions Heard In Revere Cases

On a motion to quash the indictments returned recently by a special grand jury, charging Edward F. Tighe, Chief of Police in Revere, James M. O'Brien, Mayor, and Henry Tracy, Police Lieutenant of the same city, with conspiracy to maintain gambling places, William P. Murray, attorney for the Chief of Police, today attacked the constitutionality of the statute of 1922 providing for the impaneling of special grand juries in times of emergency.

Mr. Murray contended that the grand jury was created to protect the public and that it was not the idea of the legislators—and was against all public policy—for a prosecuting officer to call a special grand jury to indict men on charges which might not be considered worthy of indictment by an ordinary grand jury.

The motion was heard by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick in Suffolk Superior Court this morning. Argument was to be continued later this afternoon.

Duchess of Atholl Coming to Boston

The Duchess of Atholl, Conservative Member of Parliament since 1923, will be honored in Boston next Tuesday evening at a banquet given by the Boston Chapter of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, it was announced today.

The Duchess, who has been on a lecture tour in the United States, will arrive in Boston by plane on Tuesday morning. She will be entertained at luncheon at the home of Mrs. William H. Moore at Pride's Crossing.

At the banquet at the Copley-Plaza the Duchess and Dr. William Allen Neilson, President of Smith College, will be principal speakers, according to the announcement. The Duchess, who has devoted many years to public health work, is author of "Searchlight in Spain," recently published. Dr. W. B. Cannon is Chairman of the Boston Chapter of the Medical Bureau.

Benes Offered Important Post On Brown University Faculty

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 7 (AP)—Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, today awaited a reply from Former President Benes of Czechoslovakia to an offer of a visiting professorship in international relations, with traveling expenses paid to the United States.

Dr. Wriston said the offer was cabled to Dr. Beneš at his request by Stephen Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education in New York. "It seemed to be an opportunity for the University as well as for Dr. Beneš," he said.

"This is no publicity dodge. I made the offer because I think Dr. Beneš would make a great contribution to the forces of our University. He is a great expert in international relations, government and history. He was a professor before he was a politician or statesman."

Awaited Acceptance

It had been Dr. Wriston's plan not to announce the offer to Dr. Beneš until an acceptance had been received.

Asked to confirm the report emanating from New York that the former Czechoslovakian President had been made such an offer, Dr. Wriston said:

"The answer is yes. I didn't want the publicity at this time, as it might mean nothing if circumstances prevented Dr. Beneš from accepting.

"I consulted as many members of the executive committee of the corporation as possible, before making the offer, and I had planned to see the rest of the members at a corporation meeting tomorrow.

"I was working on the plan, and discussing it with my colleagues and as many of the corporation as possible, so there would be no jam about publicity.

Salary Question

"I called Duggan, who knows Beneš, and asked him the best way to make the offer. He gave me advice as to the salary to offer, and it agreed with my own idea. Then I said, Dr. Beneš may be without travel funds, and Duggan said yes, that was so. I mentioned a figure for such expenses, and he agreed that this amount would be right. He then said he'd be glad to handle the whole thing, because of his personal friendship with Beneš.

"The University's offer was then transmitted over the cables by Duggan.

"There has been no time yet to hear from Dr. Beneš. This whole proposition called for quick action on our part. Other universities were worried about what would happen to Dr. Beneš. We were worried here, too, and it seemed to be an opportunity for the University as well as for Dr. Beneš."

Highways Open To Most Areas Of New England

Beauty of autumn foliage, now at its best, beckons visitors to mountains of northern states.

Recreational centers throughout New England are welcoming thousands of fall vacationists and tourists despite the recent hurricane and floods. The autumn foliage, especially through Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, is approaching its best, while that in southern New England will reach its peak during the next two weeks.

New Englanders don't realize how fortunate they are, says Dr. Donald Wyman, horticulturist of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, in being located in one of the few regions of the earth where there is brilliant autumn color. "There is only one small region in South America where there is such coloring," Mr. Wyman says, "one region in eastern Asia and Japan, and one in southwestern Europe. Because of its topography, vistas of New England foliage exceed those of less rugged sections."

Foliage At Best

The State Planning and Development Commission of New Hampshire reports all main highways are open, including those which pass through mountain notches, with only occasional inconveniences such as single-lane driving. The Commission announces that fall foliage remains at its height in many localities, despite damage the trees received during the storm—the Belknap Mountains, near Laconia; the Pawtuckaway Mountains near Raymond; and regions around Stoddard, Pelham, and Claremont. Trees are reported colorful at Pinkham Notch, Milan Hill, Milan; and the Mt. Monadnock region. Areas around Franconia and Crawford Notch, Plymouth, and Manchester are less colorful. An occasional detour over secondary roads merely serves to introduce the tourist to fall foliage scenes that otherwise might be missed.

Visitors not only will see fall foliage in the Mt. Monadnock region, but also will be given a treat of new vistas which have been created due to the many fallen trees. In some places entirely different landscapes have been substituted for the ones that have been viewed for many years.

Nearly every point in Connecticut can be reached by one road or another, announces the State Highway Department, and detour instructions have been provided wherever needed.

Rhode Island Roads

With the exception of roads on the South Shore, all Rhode Island is open for traffic.

The Mohawk Trail and Route 9 between Northampton and Pittsfield are the only Massachusetts highways still closed.

In Vermont, all United States highways are open to through travel and only a few State roads are partially closed. All routes in Maine are open as the State received only slight damage from the recent storm.

To many New Englanders autumn means—"the Fair season". This year marks the tercentenary of the country fair in America, the first was held in Duxbury, Mass., just 300 years ago. Still retaining its rural flavor—harness horse racing, oxen-pulling contests, and exhibits of mother's mince pies and grandmother's patchwork quilts — the country fair adds gaiety and pleasant clamor to the New England scene.

Autumnal Fairs

The autumnal fairs include:

Danbury Fair, Danbury, Conn. Oct. 1-8.

Bristol County Young Farmer's Show, Segreganset, Mass. Oct. 5-7.

Sagadahoc Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Topsham, Maine, Oct. 11-13.

Fairs, however, are not the only events worth visiting. Foliage and harvest festivals, yacht regattas, garden and autumn flower shows crown the New England events calendar well into November.

Among the foliage festivals throughout New England are Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, Oct. 1-16; Massachusetts, Oct. 1-30; Rhode Island and Connecticut, Oct. 1-Nov. 15.

Beer Drinker Taken From Rolls

A partially disabled veteran, who refused to do any work in return for relief money and who was found in a restaurant drinking beer at the time he claimed to be in dire need, was dropped from the soldiers' relief rolls by Mayor William E. Kane, of Woburn.

"I have been making all these men work for their relief payments," the Mayor said today, in explaining the incident. "This man was rated as only 25 per cent disabled, so I assigned him to maintain order at Foley Beach. He only showed up a few days during the summer.

"When the beach closed, I assigned him to light work in the city's commissary — weighing and wrapping a pound of beans. He wouldn't do it. So I ordered his check held up.

"On Wednesday, he came to my office and pleaded with me to release the money and nearly cried telling me how vital it was to his home. I told him he would not get paid until he worked. Yesterday afternoon, I found him in a restaurant with a friend drinking beer.

"I repeat, he is off the rolls, and every other person who squanders the public funds will go off the rolls in the same way."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Colonial—
"Amphitryon 38," by Jean Giraudou. Presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Lynn Fontanne, Richard Whorf and Barry Thomson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30. (No one admitted during the prologue.)

Shubert—
"Knickerbocker Holiday," by Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill. Starring Walter Huston. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Whiteoaks," presented by Victor Payne-Jennings and starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Extra matinee Oct. 11, proceeds going to Actors' Fund. No tax.)

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Exeter—
Jane Withers in "Keep Smiling." 1:45, 4:50, 7:55. Also Charles Boyer in "Algiers." 3, 6:05, 9:15.

Boston—
"The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," featuring Edward G. Robinson and Claire Trevor. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. Also "Painted Desert," with George O'Brien and Fred Kohler. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

Uptown—
"Algiers," starring Charles Boyer. 3, 6:30, 10:10. Also "Spawn of the North," with Henry Fonda, George Raft, Dorothy Lamour and John Barrymore. 1:05, 4:45, 8:30.

Fine Arts—

"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9.

Tremont—
Gary Cooper and Sigrid Gurie in "Marco Polo." Also "She Married an Artist," with John Boles. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"Hold That Co-Ed," featuring John Barrymore, George Murphy, Marjorie Weaver, Joan Davis and Jack Haley. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 6:55, 10. Also "Breaking the Ice," with Bobby Breen, Charles Ruggles and Dolores Costello. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.

State and Orpheum—
Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney in "Boys Town." Orpheum: 10:25 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. Also "The Lady Objects," with Lanny Ross and Gloria Stuart. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Four Daughters," with Priscilla, Rosemary and Lola Lane, and Gale Page. Fenway: 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable and Eleanor Whitney. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:35. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
"Straight, Place and Show," starring The Ritz Brothers. 11:15 a. m., 1:58, 4:40, 7:22, 10:04. Also "Broadway Musketeers," with Margaret Lindsay, Ann Sheridan, Marie Wilson and John Litel. 10 a. m., 12:42, 3:24, 6:06, 8:48.

Scollay and Modern—
Erroll Flynn and Olivia DeHavilland in "Four's a Crowd." Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:50, 9:55. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Valley of the Giants," with Wayne Morris. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Brookline Village—
Richard Dix and Chester Morris in "Sky Giant." 3:50, 6:50, 9:35. Also "City Streets," with Edith Fellows. 2, 5:10, 8:10.

Trans-Lux—
All latest newsreels, featuring European and flood scenes. Comedy, musical, travel, cartoon, and sports reels. Continuous from 9:15 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Robert Taylor in "The Crowd Roars." 3:05, 6:20, 9:20. Also "Give Me a Sailor," featuring Martha Raye. 1:35, 4:50 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Speed to Burn," with Michael Whalen and Lynn Bari. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Algiers," starring Charles Boyer, Hedy Lamarr and Sigrid Gurie 3:29, 6:34, 9:43.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland and Lewis Stone in "Love Finds Andy Hardy." Also Richard Dix and Chester Morris in "Sky Giant." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"She's Got Everything, featuring Ann Sothern and Gene Raymond. Also "When Thief Meets Thief." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Guatemala," "Rubinoff & His Violin," "Hunting Fish with Ross Allen," latest March of time, and three latest newsreels.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Economics Association, Parker House—
First meeting of the season. Talk by Hon. Sybil Holmes. Subject "Public Responsibility of Home Economists." 12.

Plan E Petitions Swing in Balance As Groups Decide

BULLETIN

The Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission this afternoon denied the petition of Waltham Plan E supporters for a referendum at the Nomember election.

"The petition is not valid and sufficient and therefore cannot go on the ballot," the Commission ruled. Unless the Waltham group is able to have this ruling reversed in the Courts, Waltham voters will be unable to pass upon Plan E this year.

Waltham laid the question before the Ballot Law Commission yesterday, and Cambridge was scheduled to do so late today. In addition, the Cambridge Plan E Committee last night filed a petition for a writ of mandamus with the Supreme Court to compel the Cambridge City Council to transmit the Plan E petitions to the Secretary of State before noon tomorrow. This hour has been set as the deadline for filing the petitions so the question can be printed on the ballots.

Besides these moves, the City Councils of Waltham and Quincy are scheduled to meet tomorrow morning for final decision as to whether they will transmit the petitions or not, and the Cambridge Council was called for a special meeting at 5 p. m. today for similar decision.

According to Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, who is also Chairman of the Cambridge Plan E Committee, the law makes it mandatory for the councils to transmit the petitions to the Secretary of State unless protests are made and the petitions are held to be insufficient or invalid.

TO PARENTS

Little "Miss Vose" (the Children's Favorite Piano) just begs of you not to think that any kind of a piano is good enough for the children to practice upon. Tone is taught as well as technique.

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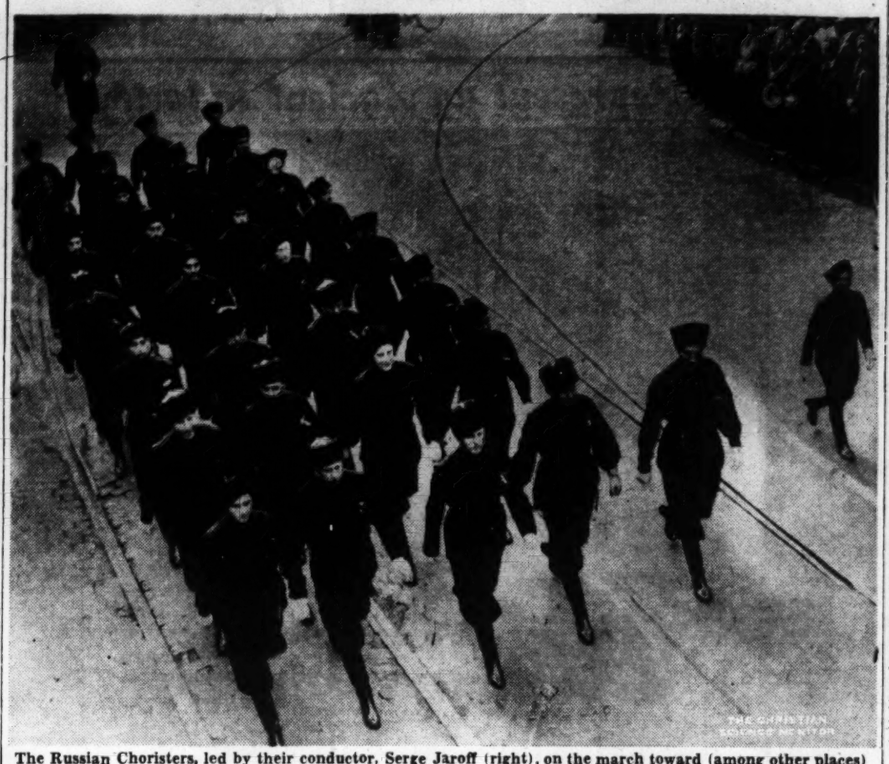

The Russian Choristers, led by their conductor, Serge Jaroff (right), on the march toward (among other places) Symphony Hall, where they will appear Sunday afternoon

Fire Prevention Week Announced

In order to focus the attention of the public on preventing fires, Fire Commissioner William A. Reilly has just announced that a big parade, Sunday afternoon in downtown Boston, will open Fire Prevention Week.

This street demonstration will be followed by an exhibition by the harbor fire boats later in the afternoon.

During the week, fire prevention motion pictures and lectures will be given in the public schools. Drills, by floodlight, will be directed by members of the drill team of the department at the city playgrounds.

Firemen will drive apparatus through the streets, with warning signs attached to the engines, in an effort to arouse the public to avoid unnecesasry and costly fires.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Oct. 8		
12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:05	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Oct. 9

10:45 a. m.—WORL. Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

What's Going On in the Arts

'Hold That Co-Ed'

A girl fullback, with a hurricane as her main opposition, crashes through with the touchdown that saves the day for dear old State, in "Hold That Co-Ed" at the Keith Memorial.

That alone should be sufficient warning to those who are looking for an according-to-Hoyle Hollywood gridiron epic to drum up their enthusiasm for the opening football season.

Equally timely is the impudent poking of fun at another revered institution—politics. John Barrymore, as the governor—with silk hat jauntily tilted and campaign promises echoing in all directions, throws his political gauntlet into the football field. Promising to withdraw from the gubernatorial election if his team is defeated by the one backed by his opponent, he turns his battle for renomination into a sort of medieval joust.

Wrestling gets its share of "kidding" too. A pair of its exponents periodically interrupt their laboriously produced grunts and groans during a bout, to arrange with Joan Davis, the girl fullback, to join the State football forces for $500 a week.

Caught in the disturbing vortex—with the governor exerting pressure on concrete and asphalt contractors in New Haven and New Orleans to obtain games with major universities so as to fill his new stadium with thousands of voters—is the coach, played by George Murphy. His attempt to maintain the dignity of football—and to inject an element of romance into the situation, with the aid of Marjorie Weaver as the governor's secretary—is as ineffectual as might be expected under the circumstances.

There is novelty, too, in the companion picture, "Breaking the Ice." Through it Bobby Breen warbles his way from a Pennsylvania Mennonite farm community to a Philadelphia ice palace—and on to a final Mennonite farm in Kansas.

Admirers of Pennsylvania Dutch antiques and of the quaint Mennonite talk—"I give you Goodbye" and "he's gone to the money house to put in"—will enjoy the carefully planned settings, costumes and lines. Thrifty parents will applaud the Mennonite insistence that children must possess nothing that is not earned. Lovers of ice spectacles will like the Philadelphia rink scenes—with 5-year-old Irene Dare as the skating star. Everyone will enjoy Charles Ruggles in the rather Dickensian role of Terwilliger, the itinerant antique-dealing "outlander" from Philadelphia.

But movie-goers hungry for speedy action or romance will probably feel that they have been turned empty away.

Both pictures are embellished with some fairly catchy numbers, and with the work of supporting casts that include Donald Meek and Jack Haley in the first and Dolores Costello in the second.

Also on the program is the harrowing story, in technicolorful detail, of the visit to Donald Duck of his three uproarious nephews.

D. M.

Williams President Will Give Lecture Series at Harvard

Dr. James Phinney Baxter, President of Williams College and former Professor of History at Harvard, will deliver a series of lectures on Anglo-American diplomatic relationships early next month in the New Lecture Hall, Harvard, as a part of the program arranged by the Harvard University Committee on the Extra-Curricular Study of American History.

Dr. Baxter's topics, announced today, will be: "The Aftermath of the Civil War," Nov. 1; "Burying the Hatchet," Nov. 3; and "Recent Times," Nov. 8.

Wedded Women Workers Upheld

(Continued from Page 9)

lic policy to discourage matrimony. Experience has shown that such legislation both prevents marriage and encourages concealment."

The State League of Women Voters, which will take up this question at its School of Politics on Election Issues of 1938, at the Hotel Sheraton on Oct. 26, will conduct a forum, in co-operation with New England Town Hall, Inc., on Sunday evening, Oct. 9, in Faneuil Hall, from 8 to 9 o'clock to be broadcast over Station WEEI. Fifteen minutes will be devoted to questions from the radio audience. Subsequent public forums on the referenda on the Massachusetts November ballot will take place each Sunday evening throughout October.

WHAT WILL I WEAR?

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Little N. H. Town Sees Inundation In Flood Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILL, N. H., Oct. 7—If the flood control work in New England as approved by President Roosevelt Tuesday is carried out, it is expected that the town of Hill in its present aspect will disappear from the map as the construction of the proposed dam at Franklin Falls would put the main street of this community under more than 25 feet of water.

The Conference Committee, after recommending the allocation of an additional $11,000,000 for New England flood control, suggested that the dam at Franklin Falls be started as soon as possible.

The local project was recommended by United States Army Engineers sometime ago. They have made extensive studies of the spot including the construction of test dams. These test dams, as will be the real dam, were built of various local materials that go into the making of an earthen dam. Various portions, types of materials, and methods of packing have been used in the various test dams and then they have been opened and studied.

Studies already have been made of the territory that would be involved by the project. It would include the entire center of Hill including many dwellings and business establishments and would require the construction of considerable new highway and the replacement of public utility lines that run through what would be the reservoir.

The Army Engineers have computed figures as to how much money will be required to acquire the property. Many of the residents of the town, whose homes will be included in the reservoir area, have already made plans to build new homes in a part of Hill which is high above the reservoir site. The new community would have a new set of town buildings, including a town hall, school, and other public buildings.

So the construction of the flood control project may write the last chapter in the history of the present village but become the opening chapter in the history of a new village.

Tonight's Radio Specials

8:00 WIXAL (6.04mc), "Pathways to Peace—Travels With a Typewriter," Saville R. Davis.

8:30 WEEI George Burns and Gracie Allen; Frank Parker, tenor; Ray Noble and his Orchestra. Gracie, who really has some surrealist paintings on exhibition in New York, to explain surrealism.

8:30 WBZ "If I Had the Chance": Cal Tinney to interview Moriz Rosenthal, pianist; Col. Theodore Roosevelt; Tony Sarg, artist; Alexander P. de Seversky, designer and pilot; Ellery Queen, mystery fiction writer.

9:00 WEEI "Hollywood Hotel": Ginger Rogers, David Niven, and Herbert Marshall in "I Met Him in Paris"; Frances Langford and Jean Sablon, vocalists; Victor Young's Orchestra.

9:30 WNAC "Death Valley Days" drama: story based on Wall Kennedy, prototype of "Lightnin'" and inspiration for play of same name.

11:15 WBZ "Music As You Desire It": new recordings of Brahms's Symphony No. 1, in C Minor, by Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	The Boston Hour	Rollini Trio	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30	Doris Rhodes, songs	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Tinkle Toy Band"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk.	N. E. Anti-Gambling	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Review	"Serenaders"	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00	"Drama Time"	Political talk	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	**Repub. State Committee**	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Amer. Folk Singers	Revelers: quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	Campaign Issues	"Vocal Varieties"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	"First Nighter": drama	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	**Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Robert Simmons; Frank Black's Orch.**	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:15		M. Spitalny's Orchestra		"Musical Album"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:30	Burns and Allen:	"If I Had the Chance":		George Olsen's Orch.	Nat'l Pollevbolders
8:45	Ray Noble's Orch.	interviews		George Olsen's Orch.	"Swing At It": sports
9:00	**"Hollywood Hotel": music and dramatic program; guest stars**	Paul Martin's Music	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"Moonlight Sonata"	Organ and piano
9:15		Paul Martin's Music		Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Swing at It"
9:30		News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
9:45		News dramatizations		Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:00	"Grand Central Station": sketch	"Design for Dancing": Ernie Watson's Orch.	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Curtain Time": dramatization	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15			Wayne King's Orchestra		Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:30	Jack Berch, songs	Felix Knight, tenor	B. Rabinoff, violinist	"Press Time": newspaper game	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45	Talk	"State of the Nation"	J. Crawford, organist		"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Request Serenade
11:15	Talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30	Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45	Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00	Children's program	Vocal trio	Saturday Morning Club: orchestra; soloists	"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:15		Viennese Ensemble		"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Jewel Cowboys": hillbilly singers	Child Education Talk	"Charioteers"	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45		"Swing Serenade"	Comment	"Tall Corn Time": va-	"Shopping With You"
11:00	"Oriental"	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"No School Today": children's program	riety program	"Music for Madame"
11:15	Melody Rambings	Male Quartet		Musical Early Edition	"Jam Session"
11:30	"Junior Musicomedy": drama	Weather; music; talk	Mass. State Federation of Women's Clubs	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45		"Four of Us"		U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	News; Dance Revue; stocks	Voice, violin, and organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	News			Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	Enoch Light's Or.	American Farm Bureau Federation	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; scores
12:45	Enoch Light's Or.		"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Rhythmaires"	Farm Bureau Federat'n	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Rhythmaires"	**World Series Baseball**	Hillbilly Duo	**World Series Baseball**	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Buffalo Presents"	**Game**	Bobby Norris, violin	**Game**	Short Story Editor
1:45	Football game	**World Series Baseball**	Yale-Pennsylvania foot-	**World Series Baseball**	"Pigskin Parade"
2:00	Football game	**Game**	ball game	**Game**	Music
2:15	Football game	**World Series Baseball**	Yale-Pennsylvania foot-	**World Series Baseball**	Stephen Charles' Orch.
2:30	Football game	**Game**	ball game	**Game**	Stephen Charles' Orch.
2:45	Football game	**World Series Baseball**	Yale-Pennsylvania foot-	**World Series Baseball**	Princeton - Dartmouth
3:00	Football game	**Game**	ball game	**Game**	football game
3:15	Football game	**World Series Baseball**	Yale-Pennsylvania foot-	**World Series Baseball**	Princeton - Dartmouth
3:30	Football game	**Game**	ball game	**Game**	football game
3:45	Football game	**World Series Baseball**	Yale-Pennsylvania foot-	**World Series Baseball**	Princeton - Dartmouth
4:00	Football game	Army-Columbia football game	ball game	Ohio State-So. Calif. football game	football game
4:15	Football game		Yale-Pennsylvania game		Princeton - Dartmouth
4:30	Charles Paul	"Club Matinee": variety program	Top Hatters: orchestra.	"Denver Darling and His Trail Blazers"	football game
4:45	"Dancepators"		Top Hatters: orchestra.		Sport reports
5:00	"The Boston Hour"	Al Roth's Orchestra	Bailey Axton, songs	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	"The Boston Hour"	"Bright Spots"	Stamp program	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30	"America Dances"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Kidoodlers": quartet	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Network program	"Book Theater"	Sport reports
6:00	News; sportshots	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15	Will McCune's Or.	Spanish Revue; news	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Review	Football news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Songs for You"	Les Brown's Orchestra	Dramatization	Sport results	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00	Saturday Night Swing Club	"Message of Israel"	"Avalon Time": Red Foley, soloist; guests	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15		"Message of Israel"		Sports reports	Shandor's Gypsies
7:30	Joe E. Brown;	Richard Himber's Orch.	Jim's Question Bee	Dance Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	H. Sosnik's Orch.	Jim's Question Bee	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00	"Johnny Presents": Russ Morgan's Or.	Talk, Wm. A. Reilley	Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou; L. Clinton's Orch	Lawrence Welk	"Jungle Jim"
8:15		"MacLean, Man of Honor": drama		Lawrence Welk	W. Craig, songs
8:30	"Professor Quiz": questions; answers		Fred Waring and His Pennsylvanians	"Symphonic Strings"	Dance Music
8:45				"Symphonic Strings"	Dance Music; sports
9:00	"Drama Time"	National Barn Dance: Henry Burr; soloists; vocal groups; "Hoosier Hot Shots	"Vox Pop": Parks Johnson, W. Butterworth	Hawaiian Music	Spy Stories
9:15	Musical Interlude			Hawaiian Music	Spy Stories
9:30	"Rhythm Rendezvous"		Dick Todd, songs	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Pete Herman's Orch.
9:45			Guitarist	"The Playboys"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:00	Your Hit Parade:	Will Osborne's Orch.	"America Dances"	Walter Miller's Orch.	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:15	vocalists; quartet;	Will Osborne's Orch.	"America Dances"	Walter Miller's Orch.	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:30	"Saturday Night Serenade"	"Rendesvous" with Ricardo's Music	Network program	Colonel Merriwether's Minstrel Show	Organ Melodies
10:45			Network program		Sports
11:00	Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Jose Manzanere's Orch.	Dance music
11:15	Sports; music	Dance Orchestra	Weather Service	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Dance music
11:30	Red Norvo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Dance music
11:45	Red Norvo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Dance music

Sunday's Features

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "American Society of Ancient Instruments."

12:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), University of Chicago Round Table discussion: Edward Corst, T. V. Smith, and Harry D. Gideonse, guests.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Music Hall chamber concert: Henriette Schumann, pianist; Viola Philo, soprano.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air: Wilfred Pelletier's Orchestra with Anna Malenfant, Mack Harrell, and Margaret Carlysle, guests.

5:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Ben Bernie with Lew Lehr and Manny Prager.

6:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The Silver Theater": Margaret Sullavan, guest star, and presentation of Elsberg's "Hell on Ice."

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "The Laugh Liner," with Billy House, comedian.

7:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The People's Platform": Forum discussion on "Should There Be a Third Term for the Presidency?"

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Popular Classics": orchestra; soloist.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Jack Benny program, with Mary Livingstone, Kenny Baker, Phil Harris' Orchestra.

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The Passing Parade," with John Nesbitt.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Sunday Night at Seth Parker's"; dramatization with music.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New England Town Meeting from Faneuil Hall.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Judy Canova, Annie, and Zeke; Dorothy Lamour; Edgar Bergen; Nelson Eddy; Loretta Young, guest.

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Bach Cantata Series"; conductor, Alfred Wallenstein.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour; Symphony Orchestra, Jose Iturbi, conducting, with Bidu Sayao, soprano.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Hollywood Playhouse"; Charles Boyer in "Break of Hearts."

"Break of Hearts."

lines and Bylines" with Ralph Edwards, H. V. Kaltenborn, and Gilbert Seldes.

Swedish Glass

By a Staff Photographer

Crystal Glass Bowl, a Bottle, a Hawk Design

Dashing Orrefors Exhibit

An extensive showing of glass of Orrefors, Sweden, is now on at Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street, to continue through Oct. 15. Conducted by Richard Briggs Company, it occupies all three interiors and includes examples of numerous popular types of tableware, as well as some of the more important decorative forms of recent production.

In this broadly inclusive collection the visitor is impressed with the vitality and originality of the artists whose designs have developed so noticeable within a few years. Earlier traditional motifs of classic and Renaissance character have been outlived, with their romantic and merely ornamental embellishments.

In their place a new conception appears, in which the crystal material is fancied as a transparent and fluid element—air or water—instead of the transparent solid that it is. So the deftly molded and ground substance is made to show, in one typical vase, an eagle dashing into waves suggested by the surfaces of the material, to seize fishes darting below. In another, pearl divers are given striking and realistic swimmers' attitudes, while yet another shows a yacht in open sea. This artistic transformation of the solid to fluids seems a decorative accomplishment of first importance, as it harmonizes and incorporates a common quality of the subject and the base material.

Bold experiments in new techniques are shown in the examples termed "Ariel," in which designs are formed by air pockets in heavy sides of vases, the varying thickness of the material producing many tones in tinted objects. Another venture in figured process is called Graal, in which two or three layers enclose, for example, a fish and seaweed, all in tones of smoky brown.

With all this attention to ornamented items in this show, what one recalls most strongly is the infinite sparkle and animation of undecorated things that are left just as the workman shaped them from hot metal. Rays from sun or lamp are broken a thousand ways by irregular surfaces or are reflected a thousand times by slyly-placed and polished facets. If the walls of vase or bowl have even a slight tint, the tones prove innumerable and the fascination is multiplied. Everything shown is for sale save one piece, it seems, and at prices that do not appear too high.

C. G. B.

Rival Schooners Leave Gloucester For Coming Race

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 7 (AP)—Two visitors who have long overstayed their leaves today pointed graceful bows toward Boston, off which port they will resume Sunday a dispute over which is entitled to wear the crown of the North Atlantic fishing fleets.

They were the schooners Gertrude L. Thebaud, Capt. Ben Pine's Gloucester challenger for the international fishermen's trophy, emblematic of sailing supremacy on the ocean's most turbulent waste, and Capt. Angus Walters' Bluenose, the Canadian defender.

By a last minute compromise the rival skippers ended a dispute resulting from Captain Walters' objection to a "merry-go-round" course twice around an 18-mile triangle.

Captain Pine approved the course because it would keep the vessels in sight of spectators on land, but Captain Walters insisted he would not sail it. He contended the extra jibing was a hazard to crew and vessel.

Two Courses

The compromise gave the schooners the 18-mile twice-around course for the opening race Sunday, a 36-mile once-around triangle on Tuesday, the double 18-mile triangle again on Thursday and the single 36-mile circuit again on Sunday, Oct. 16. If a fifth race is necessary to decide the championship, the two captains will toss a coin to decide which course to use.

The compromise, reached in conference with the race committee here, cleared the way for today's departure for Boston on schedule.

Only some of the older inhabitants can recall when a fishing vessel last entered Boston harbor under sail.

In the old days they raced up to old T Wharf for the best price, which went to the boat first home with a catch of fish. Now radio tells the fishermen when a favorable market beckons and snoring diesels carry them in with barely enough sail to steady them if the going is rough.

Third Engagement

On Sunday the Thebaud and Bluenose will meet off Boston in their third engagement, a play-off, since Thebaud won from Bluenose in 1930, and Bluenose carried away the honors the following year, their only other previous engagements.

The series should be the last of its kind ever held, for both skippers, rivals of long standing, have declared emphatically they never again will dispute the title. Motors have so far stripped sail from the fishing fleets that it is altogether improbable other schooners will be built. For another reason, no one has appeared who has indicated a willingness to carry on a feud waged nearly two decades by Captains Ben and Angus.

Both went out to the fishing banks more than half a century ago, a half century which saw the passing of sail before an uncompromising march of a mechanical age.

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Syracuse Factory Sets Pace For New Mill Construction

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 7—From this city today there come the explosive chugs of steam shovels breaking ground for a streamlined, glass-brick, air-conditioned, 24-hour-a-day factory which contractors of 10 years ago would have branded "an architectural fantasy."

The $2,500,000 "windowless" plant being built by Church & Dwight Company, Inc., will have six to eight stories of buff brick interlaced with thick glass bands and slotted panels of glass blocks framed in limestone. Within another week, 400 men will be at work on the plant, now deemed an answer to industrial demands for dirt-proof, sound-proof, heat-proof and cold-proof labor conditions at all times of year.

Following closely the details of construction in this streamlined building, designed for practical purposes of maximum natural lighting without the sacrifice of privacy, are engineers, air-conditioning experts, builders and home owners who recollect that from factory experiments proceed many of the ideas for removing drudgery from home ownership.

As contractors put it: "When the factory goes modern can the home building field be far behind?"

Like a Thermos Bottle

Over the New York line in Massachusetts and Connecticut, considerable interest is reported in the new Syracuse structure from which evolves a picture of evolution of the workshop from the sometimes impossible hurdles of wind, rain, heat and cold to a workingman's kingdom, insulated against the weather like a thermos bottle.

Although flooded with natural light (glass bricks admit the passage of 73 per cent of daylight that strikes them), the building will be held at constant temperatures of 70 to 75 degrees, whether Old Sol is smiling warmly in mid-July or giving the world a cold shoulder in January.

But the pathway of evolution culminating in the modernistic structure now springing up here has been far from smooth. The first steps date back to the period when the workingman moved from his out-of-doors workshop into a room with four walls and a roof to keep out snow and rain. Then the structure was heated to permit winter production. Still later, it was lighted to allow operations to continue on cloudy days and at night if necessary.

From then on improvements became more and more difficult. With every advancement, there was a counteracting influence to overcome. Wood construction, for instance, became a fire hazard. Steel and reinforced concrete, used to counteract fire, evolved serious problems of noise and vibration, telegraphing sounds all through the framework.

Win by Trial and Error

To obtain more light, engineers turned to the so-called saw-tooth roof with side walls built largely of steel sash. These roofs gave light all right with the dazzling efficiency of automobile headlights. So window panes were painted a soft color to stop the glare. But this cut down the light, defeating the original purpose.

Today New England and other eastern states look out from a mushroom growth of obsolete factories poorly suited for their purposes. Heat loss in cold weather and heat radiation in summer through windows and walls is enormous. Heat bills and cooling costs are almost prohibitive. And winter humidification is held impractical because a small amount of moisture is said to cause heavy condensation on window panes.

Dirt and soot, existent in industrial areas, sift in through open windows. Glare is blinding on sunshiny days, and inadequate lighting results on cloudy days.

Buildings such as Church and Dwight are erecting and the Waverly Press recently constructed in Baltimore are saying farewell to most of the problems of heat loss, vibration, cold, glare and poor lighting. They herald an era of fresh air, constant temperatures, cleanliness and natural light. Both these companies have found that glass bricks are airtight. And engineers claim that glass bricks have the heat conductivity of a 16-inch brick wall, with from 31 to 57 per cent less radiant energy passing through glass bricks as compared with conventional window glass.

Same Data on Temperatures

Engineers of the Waverly Press "windowless" building, which has four stories of glass brick walls, have issued some interesting facts on the causes of high room temperatures. The human body, they say, loses heat into the air by convection when the air is cold and by radiation when the walls and ceiling are cold. A temperature of 77 to 80 degrees is needed, they add, to offset this loss of heat from the body.

But high room temperatures produce a stuffiness that invites workers to throw open the windows. Then the room becomes chilled and the cycle is repeated.

In the modern Waverly structure, the glass bricks are relatively warm on the inside, only a few degrees lower than the room temperature. Hence, there is no condensation since humidity is held at 50 per cent. There is no stuffiness nor drafts caused by open windows, as there are no windows to open.

To absorb air-borne noise and smother telegraphed vibration, ceilings are covered with acoustical materials and floors are topped with asphalt tile. Machinery is rubber mounted. Lights are turned on and off automatically by photo-cell according to the demand for less or more artificial light.

Thus the Waverly Press has completed what it terms the modern "design for working" that is rapidly making its way into the northeastern corner of the United States where industry, hard-pressed by outside competition, is carefully scrutinizing all possible ways and means of maintaining New England's industrial integrity.

* * *

Porches Gain Favor

From Newton Highlands, Mass., comes a report that glass is also accounting for the best business in the history of the Paramount Home Improvement Corporation, makers of glass enclosed and screened-in porches.

During the period of general industrial stagnation from 1934 to 1938, the porch makers claim to have bettered their volume of business five times over. And as evidence of a continued rise in business markets the last two weeks were better than the preceding four, according to the Paramount Corporation officials.

All this points, they say, to the intensified desire of New Englanders for out-in-the-open living that takes form in the wide-spread turn towards outdoor sports and recreation continuing through the middle of winter. A glassed-in porch is the nearest approach to urban outdoor living in the winter. And the porch is becoming as necessary to modern living as the garage and the guest room.

* * *

Fair Chooses Gas

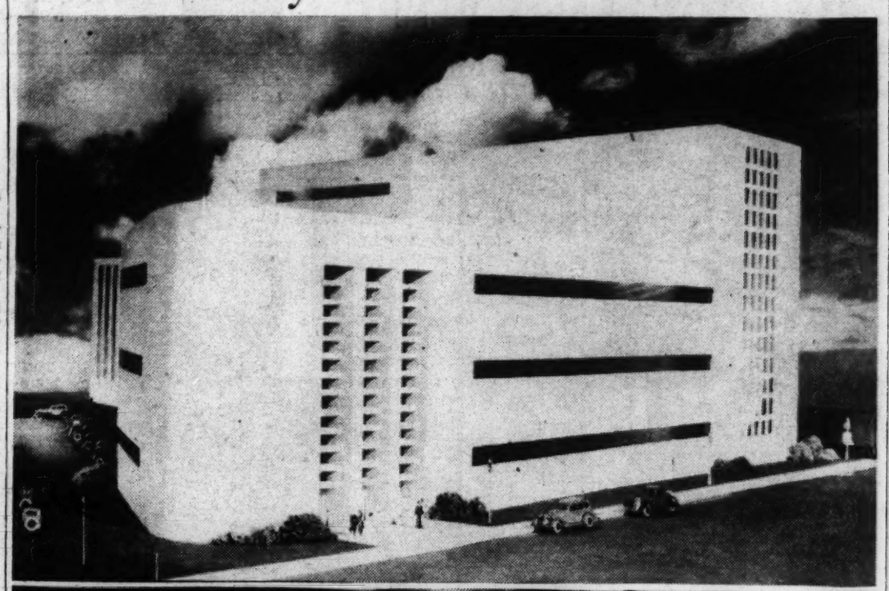
The 1939 New York World's Fair will be here soon . . . and with it will come a note of triumph from gas producers in their competitive struggle against electricity, coal and oil in the fields of cooking, heating and water heating.

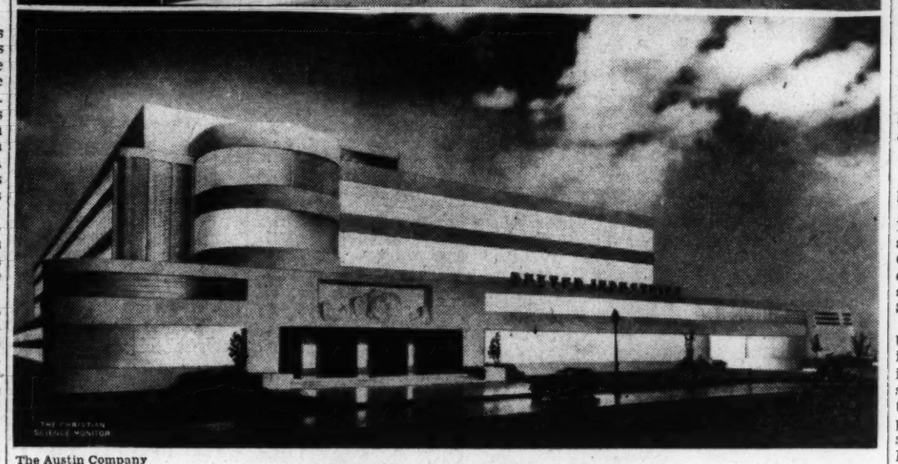
For the Fair has chosen gas as the fuel for all purposes other than illumination in all its buildings. Incidentally, the gas industry will also be one of the largest exhibitors with a space of 87,000 square feet upon which is being erected a Court of Flame rising high above a golden stucco building to be floodlighted by gas.

A model all-gas house will feature the exhibit, showing the practical use of the fuel in home duties.

The work of laying 15 miles of gas mains is rapidly progressing. According to early estimates, the Fair will require nearly as much gas for daily consumption as Atlantic City.

Industry Streamlines Its Plants





The Austin Company

Architectural Fantasy Becomes Reality

Upper picture is the new $2,500,000 Church and Dwight streamlined factory upon which construction has been started in Syracuse, N. Y. Lower picture is an architectural conception of what industry will demand during the next five to 10 years.

State to Build New Houses in Storm Areas

(Continued from Page 9)

fire hazards, when WPA workmen were given permission by Washington officials to operate tree-clearing projects on private property.

Previously, it was a Works Progress Administration rule that no projects could be operated on private property. Now, however, if the United States Forestry Service certifies that a hazard to life—not property—exists, and if the purpose of the project is to create fire lanes, WPA workmen will be allowed to operate on private property.

Easements, of course, officials said, must be secured for the work, which in effect would make the private property public.

Gov. Francis P. Murphy and his Executive Council ordered the closing of the New Hampshire woods after the Fish and Game and Forestry Departments advised the danger of fire had increased in the past few days. Counties closed are Cheshire, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Sullivan and Belknap. Eleven towns in Grafton and Rockingham counties also were affected by the proclamation.

Rhode Island has the assurance of three Cabinet members that their departments will aid in repairing damage caused by the hurricane and tidal wave, according to word from Gov. Robert E. Quinn, now in Washington. He said the heads of the departments of agriculture, war and the navy had pledged their resources to aid farmers and clean up wreckage along the coast. Governor Quinn said he was "hopeful" the State's $25,000,000 public works program would be approved by the PWA.

The Week in Rhode Island

(Continued from Page 9)

trict the Democrats have picked State Senator Edward J. Fenelon, Jr., of Westerly, to run against the Republican choice, former State Representative Harry Sandager. Rep. John M. O'Connell, the incumbent Democrat, has retired from politics.

Recent Congressional contests in Rhode Island also have been won by narrow margins. Two years ago the winning margin in the first district was fewer than 10 per cent of the total votes and was fewer than 5 per cent in the second district.

Rehabilitation

Rhode Island pressed its work of rehabilitation this week after the hurricane and tidal wave. Ten emergency WPA projects were approved by the State Administrator, Farrell D. Coyle, and work was started. The Red Cross continued its activities, caring for homeless families and announced this week that the first contracts for rebuilding destroyed homes had been let.

Gas, telephone and electric companies continued work on a 24-hour schedule, with crews assembled and brought to Rhode Island from many outside states.

Electric service was restored to downtown Providence this week, two weeks after the storm struck. All the large department stores were able to reopen with the vast job of cleaning up and renovating completed.

* * *

Political Notes

Walter E. O'Hara, former president of the Narragansett Racing Association and now an independent candidate for Governor, proposed this week a State referendum every four years on the issue of horse racing in Rhode Island. He made the suggestion in a radio address during which he attacked the administration as a "one-party system."

The Rhode Island League of Women Voters this week indorsed the proposed charter reforms for Providence and recommended a city manager system and proportional representation. The League also called for a direct primary in Rhode Island.

Age Payments Rise

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP)—Maine's old-age assistance payments for August, averaging $20.73 a person, increased 1,100 over those for the previous month, reports Director Harry E. Henderson of the Assistance Division.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 327 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, 9:15 a. m., and 2:45 p. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45, 6 and 10:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 6 p. m. (11.79mc), 25.4m., Mondays to Fridays, inc., 3 p. m. (15.25mc) 19.6m W1XAL.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 3 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 9:30 a. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 7:15 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Thursdays, 4:45 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1240kc.
Portsmouth—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:15 a. m.; week days, 5:30 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m. and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
St. Albans—Week days, 4:05 p. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 6 p. m. (11.79mc.) 25.4m., Mondays to Fridays, inc., 3 p. m. (15.25mc.) 19.6m. W1XAL.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, 5:15 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.
Panama City—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 5:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

Tempting Foods At Market Offer Variety in Menus

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Food prices appear to have greater variation than usual this week, thrifty housewives finding savings by a little extra shopping. A tour of the market district leaves the impression that some meats are a bit lower this week, and in some instances there is no question about it. Beef, for instance, is attractively priced in some retail shops, while in others there is practically no change in the level of values that have remained more or less stationary for weeks.

If chicken is wanted for Sunday's menu, they are found at 32 cents a pound in some Faneuil Market stalls, for large native roasting chickens of five to six pounds. Fresh fowl range from 28 to 32 cents. The thrifty housewife, however, can find both chicken and fowl at neighborhood chain stores and food marts at 25 cents to 27 cents. In one small chain system 23 cents is quoted today for fowl and 25 cents for chicken. The supply at these prices may be limited, and the selection poor, as the writer finds in some cases, but the price acts as an inducement to bring potential shoppers into the store.

Turkeys Plentiful

Turkeys are more plentiful and prices are a bit easier. Native 8 to 10 pounders are offered at some Faneuil Hall stores at 38 cents as a special feature for the week end. Capons, which are as high as 42 cents in Faneuil Hall, can be found at 35 cents in some Blackstone Street shops.

Ham is offered at 25 to 27 cents by the chains and at 27 to 32 cents in Faneuil Hall stalls. Roast pork is cheaper in some Faneuil Hall stores than it was last week, at today's prices of 27 to 28 cents a pound. Even less is quoted by one small chain system today, with pork loins at 25 cents.

Seafood is most prominent in the news of the day, with a national fisheries convention being held in Boston to encourage greater use of fish. More than 160 different kinds of fish and shellfish are harvested from the waters of the United States and Alaska annually, fish experts declare. Frank T. Bell, United States Commissioner of Fisheries, stated "there are so many different species of fish and so many ways to prepare them for the table that the housewife could serve a different fish dish every day in the year with two on Fridays."

Cape Scallops

Cape Scallops feature seafood offerings this week. They are in the market for the first time this season and are bringing 65 cents a pound or two pounds for $1.25. Disturbances of the recent hurricane in the scallop beds are expected to shorten the season for these delicious morsels of seafood. Native swordfish is offered at 45 cents in stores downtown though some chains quote less without specifying whether it is native or Japanese, of which large quantities are in storage.

Leon Stone

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We trust you have your little red address book handy . . . because we have a new address for you to jot down right now. That of Ethel Atkins, at 344 Boylston Street. Which, if numbers mean less than nothing to you, is right along in the same block with Shreve's, Plotkin Bros., Makanna's, Schrafft's, and Fredley's. And next to Carbone's, if we remember correctly.

The shop itself is on the second floor; spacious and light. But the window displays down on the street level will hold your eye for some time before you dash for the elevator. Because they're always filled with the cutest things . . . just the kind of things that make women a bit inquisitive! Now Miss Atkins really specializes in millinery; but her costume jewelry isn't to be neglected by any means. For she has a nice collection of one-of-a-kind pieces. A dollar buys, for instance, a goldy charm bracelet with six long something-or-others hanging off it. Or one of those double compacts the youngish crowd is so enthused over at the moment. We mean "The Tramp" . . . so called because it looks like a leather suitcase, and is all done up with colored luggage stickers that shriek your destination. Paris, Havana, and such. Her "Andree" designed jewelry (and, incidentally, you might watch for that little silver seal of distinction when you're costume jewelry hunting!) is most unusual. The currant necklace and brooch; just by way of naming two items. The necklace is strung on a heavy gold chain, and from it every so often a big green glass-like leaf bursts forth, only to be followed by a big cluster of red currants. Decidedly colorful and gay, and a grand neckpiece that will add life to last year's navy blue dress. Or perhaps you'd prefer the pin, which would brighten up the neckline without being too conspicuous, $2.50 each. Feathers of all descriptions start at 50 cents. But to get to the hats. Really, we dislike telling you you can find perfectly sane, sensible hats here, because we're afraid somebody else, who wants anything but when she buys a hat, will get the idea that that's all there is. And vice versa. And such is not the case! For both the "left wing" and the "right wing" are represented . . . as far as hats are concerned. Prices from $2.50 up. Teensy-weensy evening hats that are hardly a dot over the eye are made up of feathers or flowers. Some look like monkey hats. And the girls love them. Just as they go for Miss Atkins' plaid wool tams for daytime wear. For $2.50. All velvet turbans, with scads of draped effect in fuschia, orchid, and black, are less than $5. A real buy. High crowns (there's one that looks like a cut-off stovepipe; no fooling!), low crowns, flat crowns, tricorne shapes and every other shape, and head sizes up to 24 inches . . . they're all there in this shop that welcomes your visit, even though you're just looking!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

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Yankees Out-Power Faltering Cubs for Two Straight—Crimson-Cornell Head List

Cornell's Heaviest and Best Team in Years Invades Stadium Tomorrow

Troy Studio, Ithaca

Carl Spang, End (176 Pounds)

Capt. Al Van Ranst, Center (200 Pounds)

Mal Baker, Back (180 Pounds)

Carl Snavely, Coach

Jack Hemingway, Guard (204 Pounds)

Bill McKeever, Tackle (210 Pounds)

Brud Holland, End (202 Pounds)

Crosetti Halts Chicago Hopes in Series to Date

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—As the Yankees relaxed in the familiar surroundings of the Nation's Metropolis, awaiting the continuation of the World Series at Yankee Stadium tomorrow, they were keeping their collective arms in shape by slapping the back of a little fellow named Crosetti. For if any one man deserves the laurel wreath for sending the American League Champs away from hostile Wrigley Field with a lead of two games, the shortstop known as Frankie is that man.

The Cubs were what baseball scribes like to call "Hot" entering this classic. They had passed the Pirates by winning 21 out of 25 in the stretch, and National Leaguers believed that their momentum might be apparent in their meetings with the Yankees. Hartnett, Dean, Lee, Collins, Marty and the boys fought hard to keep the ball rolling. Their big chance—perhaps their only one—centered on those two games at Wrigley Field.

Cubs Did Fair Job

Everything considered, the Cubs did a fair job. At least, they hit Ruffing and Gomez often, and silenced some of the more dangerous Yankee sluggers. But there was no such handling of Crosetti. Frankie would not be stopped. He picked up the reins when others dropped them, and drove the Yanks through a clean sweep on enemy grounds.

So, as the scene shifts to Yankee Stadium, the National Leaguers are on the outside with only the most slender chance of getting back in. Crosetti slammed the door in their faces.

Aiming at the friendly right field bleachers here in the stadium, the world titleholders should have little difficulty cleaning up the series in four straight. If they could take two at Wrigley, where the bleacher walls are distant and a gale blows in from Lake Michigan, they have the power to walk away with the games here tomorrow and Sunday. If they do not, it will be only because of their own faultiness.

Crosetti Crushed Cubs

Veteran critics are calling Crosetti's exhibition of fielding one of the greatest in World Series history. Many are unable to recall a more brilliant performance. Frankie is all over the infield, making plays behind second, in back of third as well as roaming far and wide in his own territory. He alone must have completely crushed the Cub morale, eating up potential base hits in every conceivable manner.

But it is not on defense alone that the little Italian has beaten back the snarling Bruins. He tamed them yesterday with a home run that will unquestionably go down as the turning point of the series.

With the great Dean throwing his talented change of pace to spots, the Cubs were leading the Yanks by 3 to 2 going into the eighth inning of that second Wrigley Field battle. At times, Dizzy seemed to be toying with those New York batters, laughing steadily as they missed his slow one. He had two out, and needed only four more men to climax one of the most sensational comeback stories in World Series history.

But once again Crosetti stepped to the front of the stage. While Myril Hoag, a pinch hitter, was dancing up and down on first base, Frankie pulled one of Diz's infrequent fast balls over the brick bleacher wall in dead left field. That Di Maggio later hit a tremendous four-bagger clear over the wall and onto Waveland Avenue, did not seem to matter. The shortstop had taken the wind out of Gabby Hartnett's sails.

Thanks to his sparking short fielder, Lefty Gomez retains his unbeaten record in World Series competition. It is a fact that the Californian has been extremely fortunate on more than one occasion, but baseball's Who's Who gives him credit for six straight triumphs in postseason play. He beat the Cubs in 1932, and added two each year in the successive meetings with Bill Terry's Giants. To keep the records accurate, Lefty has worked 49 1-3 inning and allowed 48 base hits.

* * *

Hartnett will pitch young Clay Bryant in tomorrow's Yankee Stadium opener, in an effort to keep the heads of the Cubs above water. The right-hander won 19 and lost 11 during the regular campaign. He is very fast, but often wild. The Yankees may make short work of his speed in the chummy stadium.

* * *

Before hitting his home run, Crosetti had three times flied deep to left field. On each occasion, Reynolds was close to the brick wall when he made the catch.

* * *

The Yankees are quick to take advantage of the other team's mistakes. When Jurges and Hack took each other out of the play on Gordon's slow roller in the second inning of the second contest, the champs put over two big runs.

Official Box Score

Second Game

Yankees	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Crosetti, ss	4	1	1	4	5	3	0
Rolfe 3b	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Henrich, rf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Di Maggio, cf	4	2	2	5	4	0	0
Gehrig, 1b	3	1	1	1	8	0	0
Dickey, c	4	0	0	0	6	2	0
Selkirk, lf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Powell, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gordon, 2b	4	0	1	2	4	3	0
Gomez, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Hoag	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	6	7	14	27	11	2
Cubs							
Hack, 3b	5	2	2	2	0	3	0
Herman, 2b	4	1	1	1	1	5	0
Demaree, rf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Marty, cf	4	0	3	4	2	0	0
Reynolds, lf	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Hartnett, c	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
Collins, 1b	4	0	1	1	10	0	0
Jurges, ss	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Dean, p	3	0	2	2	0	2	0
†French, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Cavarretta	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	34	3	11	12	27	11	0

*Batted for Gomez in eighth. †Batted for French in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Yankees	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	6
Cubs	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Earned runs—New York 6, Chicago 3. Runs batted in—Gordon 2, Crosetti 2, Di Maggio 2, Marty 3. Two-base hits—Gordon, Marty. Home runs—Crosetti, Di Maggio. Sacrifice—Demaree. Double plays—Herman, Jurges and Collins; Gordon, Crosetti and Gehrig; Crosetti, Gordon and Gehrig. Left on base—Chicago 7, New York 2. Base on balls—By Gomez (Reynolds), by Murphy (Jurges), by Dean (Gehrig), by French (Selkirk). Struck out—By Gomez 5 (Herman 2, Reynolds, Collins, Hack), by Murphy (Demaree), by Dean 2 (Rolfe 2), by French 2 (Gehrig, Gordon). Pitching summary—Gomez 3 runs, 9 hits in 7 innings; Murphy, 0 runs, 2 hits in 2 innings; Dean 6 runs, 7 hits in 8 innings (pitched to two batters in ninth); French 0 runs, 0 hits in 1 inning. Winning pitcher—Gomez. Losing pitcher—Dean. Time of game—1h. 53m. Umpires—Kolls (A. L.) at the plate, Sears (N. L.) first base, Hubbard (A. L.) second base, Moran (N. L.) third base.

Probable Harvard-Cornell Lineup

Saturday at 2:30 p. m.

HARVARD		CORNELL
Capt. Green (171)	le	re, Spang (176)
Healey (198)	lt	rt, West (215)
Mellen (175)	lg	rg, Hemingway (204)
Russell (192)	c	c, Capt. VanRanst (200)
Coleman (183)	rg	lg, Roth (205)
Booth (194)	rt	lt, McKeever (215
Daughters (181)	re	le, Holland (202)
Wilson (185)	qb	qb, Matuszczak (196)
Foley (160)	lhb	rhb, McCullough (170)
Macdonald (178)	rhb	lhb, Baker (180)
Cohen (185)	fb	fb, Eichler (201)

OFFICIALS:

Referee: D. L. Daley, Boston College
Umpire: C. M. Waters, Williams
Head Linesman: J. McKenney, Boston College
Field Judge: W. L. Lane, Massachusetts State

Cornell Stalwarts Arrive For Affair With Harvards

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With good weather as an added inducement, some 30,000 football fadists should climb the concrete step of the ivy-covered Harvard Stadium tomorrow. While many will be there to view their Harvards, an even greater number will attend to cast critical observations on the Cornells who vie with Dartmouth, for Ivy League, and possibly all-eastern grid honors.

The game will not be without side color for the visitors will be supported by an attractive band to rival that of the Crimson. The contest will start at 2:30 eastern standard time and several new ticket booths have been opened at the field to take care of the expected gate sale.

Thirty players and accompanying coaches from Ithaca arrived this morning and took up temporary quarters at the Belmont Golf Club. They worked out this afternoon, testing the Stadium sod and wind currents after which they retired to Belmont's seclusion until game time tomorrow. The local alumni gathered at the Parker House tonight to renew acquaintances and form plans for the morrow. The game has aroused wide interest even though Harvard's team is rated below par.

Cornell May Hold Back

When a team so completely outmans another in playing strength, weight, etc., such as Cornell does over Harvard tomorrow, the football fan usually figures how great the margin of victory will be.

There is no hedging that Cornell is favored to win this contest, and that Cornell probably will. There is also every probability that the margin will not even be close. But there is a chance that Cornell will not run up any score approaching an avalanche.

Cornell has equal hopes with Dartmouth to finish the 1938 season with an unblemished record which would mean the Ivy League title and possible all-eastern honors. With that achievement in view this game with Harvard must be taken in stride.

Since the Carl Snavely forces are merely gaining momentum at this stage of the season they will be satisfied to be a victor without undue exertion. The football team from Ithaca will "feel" out Harvard from the beginning and try to win without revealing any more than straight football.

Up to Harvard Team

Cornell will not go "all out" unless there is no alternate. If the Harvard forces should rise to spirited heights and bat down the visiting firemen in startling fashion, then, and only then, will the white-jerseyed giants really open up their bag of tricks.

Whether we see Cornell play midseason football or resort to methodical methods, colorless in execution, depends solely upon the opposition the Crimson offers. We know and saw many of the weaknesses Dick Harlow must overcome. He has been combing the available boys to help the weak spots and after diligent searching practically the same boys who started last week are likely to start tomorrow.

The power of the Harvard line obviously rests with Don Daughters, the right end; Don Booth, right tackle; and Capt. Bobby Green at left end. The guard situation, left tackle, and center can stand improvement. Don Lowry, Bill Coleman, and Tony Staruski, guards; Jim Fearon, center; and Elser a tackle, are being brought along to help the weak positions. Some or all may see service Saturday. The backfields will remain much the same, although Fraser Curtis is being groomed to help as a blocking back. With Dave Glueck definitely out, Coleman will be at right guard.

Same Basic Offense

Both clubs will operate from the same basic offense with Cornell much to advantage in speed and weight to make progress. Harvard depends much more, through necessity, on deception to move forward. The key to last year's successful deception, Fullback Vernon Struck, is gone, and while Mike Cohen has succeeded where others have failed, he cannot conceal the ball with the finesse of Struck.

The Big Red team can use a veteran group of backs from last year with Mal Baker, tailback; Bob Peck, wing; Bob Rose, spinbucker, and Vince Eichler, blocking back. This was the group of last year, but Snavely has changed the order somewhat to gain more efficiency in punting. Hal McCullough, a sophomore who is a southpaw passer and a good punter, started against Colgate in place of Peck with Bob Rose, Walter Matuszczak, and Baker his mates. This combine seems slated to go tomorrow.

Last year Capt. Al Van Ranst was an outstanding tackle, but tomorrow he will be found at center. Brud Holland and Carl Spang will be the ends; Bill McKeever and 215-pound Sophomore Fred West the tackles; and Jock Hemingway and Sid Roth the guards. Any way you look at the line-ups, Cornell rates the nod for a victory.

World Series Facts

By the Associated Press

The Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York (American)	2	0	1.000
Chicago (National)	0	2	.000

First Game (at Chicago)

	R	H	E
New York	3	12	1
Chicago	1	9	1

Batteries—Ruffing and Dickey; Lee, Russell and Hartnett.
Attendance—43,642.

Second Game (at Chicago)

	R	H	E
New York	6	7	2
Chicago	3	11	0

Batteries—Gomez, Murphy and Dickey; Dean, French and Hartnett.
Attendance—42,108.

Financial and Attendance Figures

Total attendance (2 games)	85,750
Total receipts	$418,482.00
Total players' pool	211,885.63
Commissioners' share	62,319.30
Clubs and leagues share	141,257.08

Harvard Freshmen Open Grid Season With High Hopes

The Harvard freshman football team will open its season against Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter at 2 o'clock tomorrow, and Harvard will aspire to its first win over the preparatory school team since 1935, when a Harvard team, captained by Cliff Wilson and including most members of the present Harvard varsity team, won, 6-0. Two years ago Exeter won, 12-7, and last year 2-0.

Assisting Coach Stahley have been Latta McCray, former Dartmouth guard, as line coach; Bill Rawls, former Princeton end, as end coach, and Dave Colwell, Yale fullback a year ago, as backfield coach.

The Harvard starting team has tentatively selected George A. Kuhn, Jr., of Park School and Indianapolis at left end; Vern K. Miller of Washington High and Milwaukee at left tackle; Richard C. Row of Hebron and Cambridge at left guard; John J. O'Neill of Thayer and Taunton at center; Endicott Peabody of Groton and Utica, New York, at right guard; Thomas Gardiner of Groton and Boston at right tackle; Thomas L. Johnson, Jr., of Andover and Brookline, at right end; Arthur T. Lyman, Jr., of Noble & Greenough and Westwood, at quarterback; Frederick C. Spreyer of Choate and West Haven, Conn., or George W. Heiden of Washington High and Milwaukee, at left halfback; Francis M. Lee of Choate and New Haven, Conn., at right halfback; and Harold Tine of Andover Academy and Andover or Henry G. Vander Eb of Loomis and West Hartford, Conn., at fullback.

Local Elevens Are Seeking Initial Victory of Season

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The season's first real invasion of visiting football teams begins tomorrow afternoon as four elevens representing Amherst, Bates, Cornell, and St. Lawrence swarm over the local gridirons for scheduled contests with Tufts, Northeastern Harvard, and Boston University.

While the Stadium game rates as the outstanding conflict of the afternoon, there will be at least two lively and interesting shows put on at Tufts' Medford Oval and Northeastern's Huntington Field. The Boston University-St. Lawrence contest at Fenway Park appears to be an easy setup for the Terriers and Coach Pat Hanley's eleven can hardly be expected to do more than just go through the victory motions.

Exciting Battle Expected

The game between Amherst and Tufts, however, lines up as an exciting fray. Both elevens started the season off on the wrong foot, the Jumbos losing to Colby last week, 23 to 0, and the Amherst boys being held to a 6-to-6 tie by Springfield. Much work has been done by the respective coaches this week to remove the glaring flaws that cropped out as the teams went under fire last Saturday.

Coach Lew Manly of Tufts has kept the pressure on his eleven all week with the result that a great improvement has resulted. The Jumbo line has been bolstered considerably with the presence of Edide Smith at right end and Ralph Sherry at right tackle. These boys were promoted to these positions two days ago after having seen a week's service on the second team.

The uncovering of Jack West, sophomore southpaw, as a possible regular backfield man, has strengthened Tufts in this department. West is an exceptional forward-passer and has shown that he can slice a tackle or skirt the end.

The Amherst Lord Jeffs will be at full strength when they answer Saturday's opening whistle. Declared fit to play against Tufts has been Harry Ward, 220-pound tackle; Bud Lawton, star halfback; and Douglas Pillsbury, center. These boys have been on the sidelines most of the week because of injuries received in the Springfield game, but now have rounded into shape. Coach Lloyd Jordan believes in a wide-open game and he has equipped his team with some tricky plays.

Seeking First Victories

Like Tufts and Amherst, both Northeastern and Bates will be seeking their first victory of the season. The Huskies lost to Boston College in their opener, 13 to 0, while the Maine eleven has dropped two contests, losing to Dartmouth, 46 to 0, and New Hampshire, 22 to 6.

On paper the teams look evenly matched. Coach Dave Morey of Bates always fields a good defensive eleven and Northeastern can expect to find the going hard through the line. However, Jimmy Dunn, coach of Northeastern, has been working all week on an aerial attack and reports from the Huskies camp are that the boys have mastered at least a half-a-dozen well-designed forward-pass plays. Capt. Jim Connolly, who plays the fullback position, has been assigned the passing job, thus making him a triple threat. Doing most of Northeastern's kicking, Connolly will be able to throw passes from a kicking position.

Boston University also will be seeking its season's first victory. The Terriers were held to a 6-to-6 tie last Saturday by a surprisingly strong Lehigh team. Unless the St. Lawrence eleven completely reverses the form it displayed against Dartmouth last Saturday when they were drubbed 51 to 0, the Terriers should have a field day.

To complete the football picture of the local teams seeking their season's first victory, put Harvard into the frame also. The Crimson took its first game defeat by Brown, 20 to 13. And from all angles it looks like Harvard is going to have the least chance of breaking into the victory column tomorrow afternoon.

Sporting Around the Hub

Brothers Ted and Leon Bishop won the first annual brothers' golf tournament at Woodland yesterday by carding a gross of 75. The boys toured the first nine in 39 and then came down the home stretch with a 36 to finish the day's play with a four over par total. The Corcoran boys, Fred and Johnny, were runners-up with a 78.

* * *

Mrs. Henri Prunaret and Mrs. Edith Baker, defending champions, had a hard match on their hands today as they went into the final round of the annual Charles River four-ball invitation golf tourney. Their opponents were Mrs. Warren Beard, state champion, and Margaret Curtis.

* * *

M. I. T.'s cross-country team opens its 1938 season tomorrow afternoon over the four-mile Franklin Park course with Connecticut State. The Engineers anticipate a close meet with the Nutmegs. Five veterans and several promising sophomores will start for Technology.

* * *

Mrs. Philip Theopold of Dedham made an excellent showing in the Hot Springs, Va., invitation tennis tournament, which moved into the final round today. The Dedham representative marched through to the semifinals and was forced to bow yesterday to Mary Cootes of Washington, 6—2, 6—4.

* * *

There will be only one new face in Northeastern's starting line-up when the Huskies meet Bates at Huntington Field tomorrow afternoon. Bob Gurney of Medford will take the place of Bill Little in the tailback position. Little has been sidelined because of an injury.

* * *

Despite reports from Canton, N. Y., that St. Lawrence expects to upset Boston University tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park, Coach Pat Hanley will stick to original plans of starting four sophomores against the New Yorkers. St. Lawrence contends that the 51-to-0 defeat given to them by Dartmouth last week is no indication of the strength they will be able to muster against B. U.

* * *

There is every assurance that Tufts will take to the air tomorrow in their game with Amherst at the Medford Oval. Coach Lew Manly has worked his squad on aerials all week and reports from the Jumbo camp are that the boys have the plays perfected. The major change in the backfield this week was the placing of Art Griffin in the throwing position. Usually George Chiros is on the tossing end but Manly feels that Griffin's height will give him an added advantage.

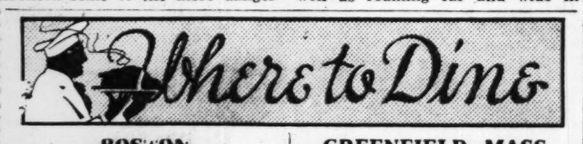
Joliat to Coach

MONTREAL, Oct. 7 (CP)—Aurel Joliat, a star with Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League for 16 years, has formally signed a contract for one year to coach Verdun Maple Leafs of the amateur Quebec Senior Hockey League. Joliat was released recently by Canadiens.

When Harvard and Cornell clash in Boston Saturday it will mark the third time Dick Harlow and Carl Snavely have faced each other as coaches. Harlow's Western Maryland eleven met Snavely's Bucknell club in 1932 and 1933. Bucknell won the first game, Western Maryland the next. The game Saturday therefore will be the rubber game between the two coaches.

Bears Defeat Blues

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 7 (AP)—The Newark Bears of the International League defeated the Kansas City Blues of the American Association, 6 to 1, last night to take a three-game-to-two advantage in the Little World Series. Joe Beggs pitched steady ball to turn in his second series victory for Newark.



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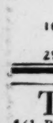

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Commerce and Finance

Parkinson Suggests Investigation of Government as Monopoly

Business and Industry

Secretary Wallace Reorganizes U. S. Farm Department

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials said the Agriculture Department would put greater emphasis on finding new domestic markets for surplus farm products when the reorganization ordered by Secretary Henry A. Wallace has been completed.

Mr. Wallace has ordered drastic changes in the organization of the Department and shifts of many of the top-ranking officials into new posts.

The changes, effective Oct. 16, will consolidate in one bureau all the Department's marketing activities, including regulation of the Nation's commodity and livestock markets. These at present are divided among several bureaus.

Research Centered

All research also will be centered in one bureau. Its functions will include development of new industrial uses for farm products.

All planning for Department activities, heretofore divided among a dozen or more semi-independent agencies, will be done by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

H. R. Tolley, former Indiana school teacher, who has been head of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, will be in charge of the bureau.

It will develop crop control programs—an activity now carried on by the AAA—and will form policies and plans for soil erosion control, rehabilitation of farm families on relief, forestry control, price stabilization, and land use.

Other bureaus, including the AAA, will carry out and administer programs developed by the planning bureau.

Mr. Wallace said the new marketing division would give the Department opportunity to "devote the same concentrated attention to marketing that we now devote to production and conservation." It will be directed by A. G. Black, who has been head of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Officials said that the reorganization did not mean there would be any basic changes in present methods of meeting the problems of farm prices and surpluses under the Crop Control Law enacted by the last Congress.

Surplus Cotton

In line with the projected activities to expand domestic farm markets is a proposal, now being studied by the Administration, to subsidize consumption of surplus cotton by relief and low-income families, and a Congressional authorization for the establishment of four laboratories to search for new industrial uses for farm commodities.

Officials said the reorganization would carry out, insofar as the Agriculture Department was concerned, major objectives of President Roosevelt's program for reorganization of the Executive branch of the Government, which failed of enactment at the last session of Congress.

Designed to promote greater efficiency, the changes, officials said, will require the shifting of many employees from one bureau to another, but will not reduce the size of the staff, in Washington or in the field.

Brokers' Loans Decrease $20,000,000 in Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $497,000,000.

The week ended Oct. 5 and the total represented a decrease of $20,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $982,000,000.

Takes New Job

© Harris & Ewing

H. R. Tolley

Shifted from position as head of Agricultural Adjustment Administration to Position of Chief of the Reorganized Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

N. Y. Shipbuilding Submits Low Bids On Navy Vessels

WASHINGTON (AP)—The New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J., submitted low base bids to the navy for construction of a destroyer tender and a seaplane tender.

The New York corporation offered to construct a 9,000-ton destroyer tender for $11,947,000 in 26 months and an 8,300-ton seaplane tender for $11,249,000 in 34 months.

The Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, Kearny, N. J., offered to build the destroyer tender for $16,150,000 on a fixed price basis or for $15,400,000 on a price adjustment basis.

The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass., bid $17,610,000 on a fixed price basis for construction of the destroyer tender, within 36 months, and $16,009,000 on a price adjustment basis.

The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation submitted a bid of $16,468,000 on a fixed price basis for construction of the seaplane tender within 36 months and $14,971,000 on an adjusted price basis.

The destroyer tender is to be named "Prairie" and the seaplane tender "Albemarle."

Sister ships of the two vessels on which bids were received now are under construction at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation. The contract price on the destroyer tender Dixie, sister ship of the Prairie, was $10,737,555. Contract price on the Curtiss, sister ship of the Albemarle was $9,943,000.

The General Motors Corporation, diesel engine division, Cleveland, Ohio, submitted a low bid of $1,655,410 for two complete sets of diesel propelling machinery for two small seaplane tenders, the Barnegat and the Biscayne, under construction at the Puget Sound, Wash., navy yard.

The Fairbanks Morse & Company, Chicago, made the only other offer, with a base bid of $1,985,806 for the two sets of machinery.

Lehman Trust Adds To Equity Holdings

NEW YORK (AP)—The Lehman Corporation, first big investing company to report on its operations for the three months ended Sept. 30, disclosed in its quarterly statement it had added to its portfolio substantial blocks of building, automotive, rubber and copper shares.

Its holdings of General Motors jumped to 25,000 shares from 5,000 at the end of June.

The report covered a period when industrial recovery began to forge ahead in various lines, notably building.

Holdings were reduced in some groups, particularly oil, farm implement and steel shares.

The corporation reported the asset value of its portfolio at the end of the third quarter was approximately $31.28 a share on its common stock against $30.72 at the end of June. A big mid-year stock market rise extended into July.

The corporation sold more than $5,000,000 in U. S. Government securities as it enlarged its common stock holdings in most industrial groups.

Ontario Wheat Yield Greater Than 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—With harvesting of spring grains practically completed in the Province, the yield of spring wheat for Ontario as a whole was estimated at 18.6 bushels an acre, compared with 17.0 bushels an acre in 1937 and a preceding 10-year average of about 19 bushels, according to the monthly report issued by the Department of Agriculture. The yield of oats and barley was also estimated at about normal.

Late crops generally gave promise of good yields, with the exception of potatoes. Apples sized well this year, and are above the average for the season. Prices were slightly higher than for last year.

Steel Industry's Safety Record

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Iron and Steel Institute reported to the National Safety Council that the safety record of the steel industry, measured by freedom from accidents, within three years has climbed from 12th to 5th place among 30 leading industries.

Executives State Federal Laws Add To Rails' Plight

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Railroad management contended today that increased costs resulting from two new Federal laws provided additional reasons for cutting rail wages 15 per cent.

Ernest E. Norris, President of the Southern Railway, said the railroad retirement tax and unemployment tax under the Social Security Act had added a heavy payroll burden for carriers.

He presented his argument to the Emergency Fact-Finding Board which is seeking to avert a strike voted in protest against the proposed pay cut.

Security Tax a Burden

Answer questions of James M. Landis, of the board, Mr. Norris said he regarded both tax laws as "a social movement for the benefit of the employees" and equal to a wage increase.

Mr. Landis asked if other industries could not use the same argument for reducing wages.

Other industries might pass extra costs along, Mr. Norris observed, while railroad charges were limited by Federal regulation.

His railroad had no private pension plan before the Government Retirement Act, Mr. Norris added, estimating it added $2,000,000 a year to the annual wage cost.

Railroads called Charles Donnelly, President of the Northern Pacific, and H. A. Enochs, Chairman of the Joint Railroad Committee, to testify.

They were to amplify testimony by executives representing major railroad systems who told the board yesterday that rail wages must come down.

The group included F. E. Williamson, President of the New York Central System; H. A. Scandrett, trustee of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific; and Hale Holden, Chairman of the Southern Pacific Company.

Each presented figures to show his system must reduce costs and said a cut in wages, the major operating expense, offered a solution.

Union Attorneys Take Issue

The board was told that salaries of railway executives had been sharply reduced during depression years and that they would take another wage slash along with labor.

Attorneys for railroad brotherhoods took issue with Mr. Williamson and, by questions, contended that, if railroad wages were reduced, wages in the steel, coal, automobile and other industries would go down also.

The labor spokesmen said rail workers' purchasing power would be reduced by $250,000,000 annually, the amount the carriers say they expect to save by the pay cut. They argued that pay reductions in other industries might cause a serious downturn in business.

Mr. Williamson disputed this. He said rail workers had taken a voluntary pay cut of 10 per cent in 1932, that this had been restored subsequently, and, in addition, an increase of about 8 per cent had been granted last year.

Because living costs had gone down, the railroad executive said, even with the proposed wage reduction the workers would be somewhat better off than in 1932. He added the railroad situation is now more critical than it was then.

Mr. Norris said there was a possibility a wage reduction would increase employment.

"If the reduction in wages is made and business increases, as I think it will, we will employ more men and thus the sum total of the purchasing power of railroad employees will be increased," he said.

"Higher wages can benefit only those who receive them. They do no good to the thousands of railroad men out of jobs."

Excess Reserves Rise $130,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said the lendable excess reserves of banks increased $130,000,000 to a total of $3,020,000,000 in the week ended Oct. 5.

The increase in idle money was due primarily to the influx of foreign capital as a result of the European crisis and also to the spending of the Federal Government.

The Board also reported that the 12 Federal Reserve banks bought $3,000,000 worth of Treasury bills and sold $2,000,0000 of Treasury bonds and $1,000,000 of Treasury notes during the week.

United Wall Paper Co. Receives Record Orders

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago plant of United Wall Paper Factories, Inc., has gone on a double shift basis and the plant at Joliet will do likewise, A. J. Browning, President, announced.

Mr. Browning said September orders were the largest for the month on record.

The Chicago plant accounts for a third of the company's output which in the fiscal year ended June 30 totaled 70,000,000 rolls of wall paper. The company also has factories at York, Pa., Hudson Falls, N. Y., and Jersey City, N. J., and has subsidiary and affiliated factories in Canada and England.

Decline in Trading On Cocoa Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Cocoa Exchange Board of Managers declared in an annual report that the volume of business done in the fiscal year ended on Sept. 30 was 90,624 contracts, compared with 145,136 in the preceding 12 months.

The report added that 20 memberships were transferred in the period at prices between $3,000 and $3,600. The board recommended that the dues of members for the ensuing year be fixed at $150 each.

After Long Delay Curb Takes Cue From Big Board's Reforms

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—After many months of delay, deliberation, and debate, the New York Curb Exchange has finally come fourth with a plan of reorganization patterned pretty closely along the lines of the Conway Report and the New York Stock Exchange reorganization.

Why and how the little brother of the Big Board has been so long in following in the fraternal path is a long story and a complicated one. Among the reasons, however, are the fact that the attention of the SEC since Mr. Douglas took the helm has been mostly concentrated on the Big Board; that many of the rules adopted on the Stock Exchange almost automatically have to be adopted on the Curb as soon as they go in effect on Broad Street; and that the Curb does not seem to have had such violent internecine politics as the Stock Exchange.

Slow Course of Reform

The sequence of events has been somewhat this. As long ago as 1936 it was proposed to Curb members that the make-up of the Board of Governors be "liberalized" by the inclusion of associate members and office-partners of Curb members. But the idea seems to have been, as the saying goes, ahead of its time, and was rejected.

Last February when Mr. Fred C. Moffatt was re-elected president of the curb for the fourth term, he took the occasion to suggest that a committee be set up to look into reorganization. The Conway Report had then been made to the Stock Exchange but Dick Whitney's troubles had not become public property.

A standing Committee on Reorganization was appointed, consisting of governors. The Reorganization Committee, however, decided to popularize the matter, so it appointed an Advisory Committee which included non-governors. This more popular Advisory Committee scouted round the floor of the Curb and asked the members what they wanted. The members, under the pressure of hard times, small revenues, and general depression, seem to have been voluble but not very coherent or imaginative.

The Advisory Committee turned in a report to the Reorganization Committee which now seems to have been a marvel of self-restraint. It embodied few or none of the Conway Committee suggestions which had meantime become so fashionable. It didn't add public representatives to the Governing Committee and it didn't plump for a paid president.

That Reorganization Report

The Reorganization Committee seems to have been taken a little aback, but not so much on these grounds as on more immediate technicalities. It didn't like the cautious suggestion that different categories of members—specialists, commission brokers, etc.—should have special representatives on the Governing Committee. It thought such representatives would soon come to represent not the Curb but their own professions. So it rewrote the report. But it didn't rewrite the differences out which everybody noted between the Advisory Committee's report and the Conway Report to the New York Stock Exchange.

When the Governing Committee received the Reorganization Committee's report it looked up at the ceiling, made the report public, and waited for the criticisms which began to pile in. The report just wasn't fashionable.

The SEC never said a word.

Formal machinery now having failed, informal machinery was invented. President Moffatt picked four stalwarts from the floor, asked them to pick three more, and the group wrote a "smoke-filled hotel-room" report in a hurry more in line with the Conway Report and the public taste. They seem to have felt that if they didn't, the Curb would have a factional fight on its hands; apparently the pressure for conformity to the vogue in exchange reorganizations did not come from the outside (Washington), but from the inside.

SEC Gives Blessing

They took the report down to Washington and talked it over with Mr. Douglas and Ganson Purcell, youthful head of the Trading and Exchange Division. They got the SEC blessing. They brought it back and submitted it to the Board of Governors, which promptly gave its O.K. Then they shot it to the printers and out to the members for still another informality, a straw vote. Members are now voting on it.

The straw vote is on the whole plan—"Do you like it or not?" If the members like it, then those parts which require constitutional amendment will be formally submitted to the membership, with the conclusion foregone. Certain parts of the report do not require constitutional amendment, as they concern revamping of the Curb administrative machinery. It will be simplified.

"The Stock Exchange has cut their committees to seven," say Curb officials, "but we will cut ours to four." Other parts of the report will require some such rewriting of the Constitution as the Stock Exchange's Committee of Three did in a rush in February with Bill Martin doing the heavy work. These include the provision for a paid president, and the admission to the Board of Governors of associate members and of representatives of the public.

Curb Trading Expands

It looks now as though the whole plan will go through. If so, it will become operative next February when the new Board of Governors takes office and has to appoint a paid president. The present functions of the president, now an unpaid official, will be split; the policy-making role will go to the Chairman of the Board, the administrative role to the new paid president. That is as it is now on the Stock Exchange.

Business is picking up on the Curb, as it is on the Stock Exchange, with the current bull market. But it has been bad this year. Stock Exchange trading volume in the first eight months of this year was only 200,000,000 shares, a drop of 33 per cent from the same period of 1937. But on the Curb, volume was only 32,000,000 a drop of 60 per cent from the same period of 1937. One reason is that a much larger proportion of Curb issues is in utilities, which have been dull.

On a smaller scale and in a minor key, the course of reorganization on the Curb has been somewhat as on the Exchange. First there were long delays, much distrust, partial concessions, and perhaps even a little sabotage. Suddenly a plan has come out which seems to have everyone's approval.

Quebec Farm Loan Allotments Reach Total of $22,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—According to the latest figures on farm loans in Quebec, out of a total of $27,000,000 voted by the Legislature, $22,237,249 has been allotted to 9357 applicants since the legislation became effective in 1935.

Out of these applicants 6557 have been paid, the amount thus disbursed being $16,000,000, the balance being available to those having satisfied the requirements of the law.

This leaves in the hands of the Farm Loan Board a balance of approximately $5,000,000 to be allotted according to the demand. Albert Rioux, Deputy Minister of Agriculture states that not a cent of the money has gone toward the cost of administration, this being shouldered by the Province. Of 5850 payments due only 14 had not been met, which is considered a remarkable record. Mr. Rioux said that his department had obtained remarkable results in the marketing of Quebec farm products.

The farmers had been provided with 750,000 tags to be placed on the products sold as the Government guarantee on the quality of the goods.

The wholesalers and the gardeners' co-operative have shipped over 62 cars of mixed vegetables, and 76 cars of potatoes, apart from 2160 crates and 1,000 barrels to the West Indies. Producers of potatoes have shipped 30 cars to the Maritimes. Blueberries in waxpaper boxes with cellophane covers are being shipped in substantial quantity to the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Carloadings Rise To Highest Point Since Nov. 6, 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 697,938 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended last Saturday, the highest since week of Nov. 6, 1937.

This was an increase of 22,385 cars, or 3.3 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 145,923, or 17.3 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 252,725, or 26.6 per cent, compared with 1930.

General Electric's Orders Sharply Off

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—Gerard Swope, President of General Electric Company, announced that orders booked by the company during the quarter ended Sept. 30 amounted to $60,533,135, compared with $88,010,937 in the like quarter last year, a decrease of 31 per cent.

Orders received in the first and second quarters were down 38 per cent and 44 per cent respectively from the corresponding periods last year, he said.

For the first nine months this year orders amounted to $188,756,958, a decrease of 38 per cent from the $305,276,556 received during the like period last year.

Streamlined Cars Boost Philadelphia's Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—A 20 per cent increase in passengers is the result of the first month's operation of new streamlined cars on one route of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's system here, according to Ralph T. Senter, P. R. T. president.

"While some of this increase is due to curiosity riding which attends the beginning of a new service," Mr. Senter said, "we are convinced a substantial part is permanent new business, the result of selling a quicker, quieter and more comfortable ride.

"Although only one route and 20 cars are involved in this case, the results point to the inherent possibilities of the company's system-wide modernidation program, which hinges on the successful completion of the P. R. T. reorganization plan. This 10-year, $22,000,000 program will bring 500 new cars, 600 new buses and 160 new trackless trolley coaches to Philadelphia."

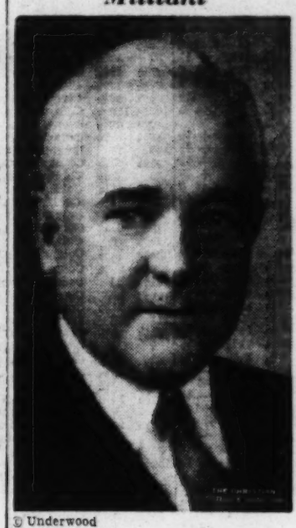
Export Allotments of Tin Scrap Total 15,000 Tons

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department announced allotments totaling 15,000 long tons of tin plate scrap had been assigned since Jan. 1 to 68 producers for export.

Secretary Hull announced allotments during the remainder of the year would be limited to exporters able to prove they have not received their equitable share of export licenses.

The export of tin plate scrap is controlled by the National Munitions Control Board of the State Department.

Militant



© Underwood

Thomas I. Parkinson

President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

New Steel Business In September Gains 15 P. C. Over August

NEW YORK (AP)—New steel business in September was variously estimated at from 15 to 20 per cent greater than that of August in spite of the European crisis, said "Iron Age" in its weekly review of the industry.

After easing of the foreign tension, "some signs of an upturn immediately developed" and some sales offices in New York had "the largest volume of orders of any week this year."

The summary added, however, "there is disappointment over the slowness of new buying by the automobile companies, but Ford Motor Company has distributed orders for the steel required for 50,000 cars and it is expected that purchases by other companies will develop in larger volume during October.

"Sharp price reductions on 1939 models combined with greater sales appeal through radical changes in design and the addition of new features are counted on to stimulate an increasing volume of business for the motor car makers."

Last week's steel ingot production was estimated at 49 per cent of the country's capacity, a rise of 2 points over the previous week.

Pig iron production in September, the survey said, gained 16.2 per cent over August, the daily rate last month having been the highest since November, 1937. The total was 1,680,435 gross tons, compared with 1,493,995 tons in August. The daily rate was 56,015 tons against 48,193 tons in August.

FHA Head Expects Home Building To Hold Rapid Pace

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal Housing Administrator Stewart McDonald said the high level of home financing activities during September indicated a substantial amount of new home building during the rest of the year.

Small home mortgages selected for appraisal last month totaled $98,431,975, an increase of 117 per cent over September, 1937.

Mortgages accepted for insurance, or actual commitments, totaled $68,343,800 in September, an increase of 94 per cent over last year.

Property improvement loans during September numbered 44,509 and had a value of $20,104,435.

Pennsylvania Net Below '37

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad announced a net railway operating income of $5,621,015 for August, a decrease of $951,384. For the first eight months of the year the net was $30,255,565, a decrease of $21,234,578 compared with the like period of 1937.

If Federal Monopoly Probe Is Non-Partisan, Chamber to Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, oldest body of its kind in the United States, today stands pledged to co-operate in every way within its power with the Federal anti-monopoly inquiry, "so long as the investigation is conducted on a nonpolitical and nonpartisan basis."

The consensus in the Chamber meanwhile is that the monopoly to be most guarded against is the monopoly of Government by the Federal powers, and that Government policy "has a lot to do with the hindrance or development of monopoly in business."

"Monopolies breed under a government which is capricious, irrational, unpredictable, and which boasts to the effect that it is on a 24-hour basis," Thomas I. Parkinson, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and one-time president of the Chamber, declared in an address before the organization here yesterday, just prior to the vote which lined the body up back of the Federal inquiry.

Mr. Parkinson spoke for more than an hour to leaders of business in New York at a meeting that packed the assembly room of the Chamber's headquarters. He stressed the far-reaching importance of the investigation and the duty of business men to protect their interests in the formation of future public policy.

"Positive" Co-operation

"I hope we will not be misunderstood if we say, realizing what we have been through and observing the personnel of the experts of the committee, that we approach our co-operation with a sense of alertness at least," he declared.

"Indeed, I think I should go so far as to say our co-operation should be positive—not merely negative. That is, we should not merely respond promptly and completely to questions asked, but we should positively assemble the facts in our possession and see to it that they are positively put before the committee for its consideration.

"And should it be going too far to say our co-operation should be militant? Are we afraid that positive action in the direction of guiding public opinion in this field may be termed political? As for me, I would rather give up my position in the business world which I am very proud of than give up my right to contribute to the decision of my fellow citizens as to what is good for the public welfare of this country."

Mr. Parkinson defined monopoly as "one of those ugly words that carry with them something of the insinuation of selfishness and detriment to the public welfare, especially when politicians trot it out."

Mr. Parkinson asked what were the objectives of the men who are investigating monopoly.

Is Bigness a Crime?

"I think at this stage they would admit, or even declare, that something very much more fundamental and important is under investigation," he said. "You will remember the confidential memorandum which got such extraordinary publicity in which Prof. A. A. Berle described this inquiry—indeed, entitled his memorandum, 'investigation of business organization and practices.'

"That is a big order. Four hundred life insurance companies doing business throughout the country have already received questionnaires, and we are beginning to sense something of what will be wanted in our field.

"Bigness seems to be one of the problems. . . .

"Bigness is bad only when it involves expansion to the point where the whole organization breaks down and can no longer function.

"And that is what is happening in the biggest of our own business institutions—the Federal Government of this country.

"I see no serious danger to this country from any tendency toward monopoly in private business. I do see a danger to the ultimate good of the people from the comprehensive tendency of theoretical, academic-minded persons who play with the notion of greater power for the Federal Government—a Government which, up to this time, has been one of limited powers, owing its continued existence to the consent of the 48 states.

Fears Federal Monopoly

"The monopoly I fear most is the monopoly of Government by the Federal organ. I should like to see the Monopoly Investigating Committee study the concentration of power in the Federal Government over the economic life of the people. . . .

"We are assured by spokesmen of the investigating committee that this is to be a serious and earnest effort to get at the facts. We cannot quarrel with that. We may have the feeling that it is a few years late, but certainly it is what we in the business world know we should have had from leaders in Government rather than the off-handed, half-baked, theoretical proposals which have been so speedily put on the statute books without any efforts to get at the facts.

"If this program of investigation is one of study of the facts, then surely we will not hesitate to co-operate. . . .

Richard W. Lawrence, President of the chamber, head of the Bankers' Commercial Corporation and formerly president of the National Republican Club, who presided, characterized Mr. Parkinson as a statesman of business.

The chamber also voted to support amendment 9 to the state constitution when it comes to a vote on Nov. 8. This amendment deals with transit unification.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,300,000
Previous day 2,451,089
1938 volume to date 210,014,963
1937 volume to date 306,937,543

Stocks Overcome Profit Taking To Record New Highs

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP)—The stock market fought profit taking with a fair amount of success today and leading issues retained major portions of initial advances running to a point or more making new highs for the year.

Rails, aircrafts and specialties pointed the way to higher levels in the early proceedings. There were frequent relapses but, near the final hour, U. S. Steel and Bethlehem stepped up to the head of the procession and improvement was registered in most other groups.

A more sedate pace succeeded the feverish sprint of Thursday and transfers were at the rate of about 1,500,000 shares, or nearly 1,000,000 under the preceding session.

With foreign affairs relinquishing much of their interest marketwise, brokers again attributed the market's resistance mainly to the brighter domestic business picture.

The fact the share list had climbed on seven out of eight days, one of the most extensive upturns in months, and that the week-end is approaching, caused lightening of accounts here and there.

At home favored stocks included Santa Fe, Southern Railway common and preferred, Southern Pacific, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Wright Aeronautical, American Smelting and Allied Chemical.

Heaviest turnover was in low-priced shares. Sizable blocks of Radio Corp. and Loft changed hands at relatively good gains. Standard brands and National Dairy were also lively.

The curb market was a bit uneven. Advances were scored for Newmont Mining, American Cyanamid "B" and United Wall Paper.

Bonds Advance

The bond market, after a steady opening, steamed upward again today, with leaders advancing fractions to 3 or more points.

Prices held to a narrow course in early deals, apparently waiting for the secondary rails which for some months have been at the fore of every advance. Shortly after noon the carrier liens, lower in the forenoon, started ahead, and plus signs began dominating the list.

United States Governments showed gains ranging up to 22-32nds of a point, and nine Treasury issues hit new highs for the year.

Up 1 to 3 or more going into the final hour were Southern Railway 6s of '56, Illinois Central 4¾s, Great Northern 4½s of '77 "E," Alleghany Corp. 5s of '50, stamped, and Armour 4s of '55. Fractionally higher were Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, Loew's 3½s, American Telephone 3¼s of '66, International Telephone 5s, and McKesson & Robbins 3½s.

Ahead among the foreigns were French 7½s, stamped, Italy 7s of '51 and Warsaw City 7s of '58.

Radio-Keith-Orpheum 6s of '41 jumped around 5½ points on sale of 16 bonds.

Grange Master Urges Co-operation

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grance, sees in co-operation the key to the success of any program designed to improve conditions on the nation's farms.

Addressing the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies the Columbus, Ohio farm leader cited 70 years of "successful operation of co-operative farm insurance companies as an example of farm-owner and farmer-controlled business."

"Any program for farm improvement," he asserted, "must be co-operative in character and must be controlled by the farmers themselves."

Dr. S. E. Ronk of Springfield, Mass., business analyst, opposed changes in the value of the dollar and urged "stabilization of the purchasing power of the monetary unit" as necessary to solve the most serious price problems.

A. E. Anderson of Cottonwood, Minn., was elected President of the National Association. Other new officers named were: Vice-President, L. G. Purmort of Van Wert, Ohio, and Treasurer, Frank Fowler, Indianapolis, Ind.

Magnolia Pipe Line Value Set by ICC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission set a tentative value of $41,200,000 on property the Magnolia Pipe Line Company owns and uses for common carrier purposes. The valuation was as of Dec. 31, 1934.

The company's pipe lines, in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas form an integral part of the Socony-Vacuum Corporation system.

The commission set a tentative value as of Dec. 31, 1934, of $4,700,000 on similar property of the Tide-Water Pipe Company, Limited, in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Securities continued their upward movement in the stock market today with a good demand for copper, armament and aircraft shares. British giltedged issues and the transatlantic section moved slightly higher and rubbers were very firm. On the other hand, tobaccos were heavy and oils somewhat easier, while rail shares sold off on dividend announcements.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a steady tone today, although prices were mixed. French rentes lost 35 to 155 centimes and Bank of France shares finished 85 francs up. International securities were in supply. Royal Dutch declining about 75 francs and Suez Canal down 450.

Liverpool: Wheat futures today declined ¾d to 1¼d on continued free offerings of European surplus grain, and rain in parts of western Australia.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	55⅝	55	55	
123¾	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 6
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	41	41	41	Oct 6
12⅜	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	5	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅛
22½	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	2	22½	21⅛	22½	Oct 6
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	27½	27½	27½	Oct 6
66½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	9	66	65	66	+1½
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 3
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	21	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	11	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	4	10⅜	9¾	9¾	+ ⅝
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	19	12⅜	12	12	+ ½
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	2	10¾	10½	10½	+ ⅛
17½	7¾	Alleghan pr pf	2	12	12	12	Oct 6
19⅝	15¼	Allegheny-Lud Steel	7	18⅞	18½	18½	— ¼
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	2	13	13	13	— ¼
190	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	5	190	188	190	+2
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	2	9	9	9	Oct 6
14⅞	3⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	4	12½	12	12½	+1
12	4½	Allied Stores	64	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	5	66¾	65⅞	65⅞	Oct 6
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1¼e)	28	52¾	52¾	53⅜	+ ⅝
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2¾	2½	2¾	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	6	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	8	72	71¼	71⅜	— ⅛
28¼	26	Am Ag Ch Del (new)	4	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	6	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ¼
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	2	11½	11	11	Oct 6
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (¾e)	7	40	39	39⅜	— ⅜
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	17	103½	101	103½	+1½
172	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	172	170	172	+3
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	10	29	28¾	29	+ ½
53	27	Am Car & F pf (2½e)	6	49¾	48	49¾	+2¾
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	13	21⅝	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	Oct 4
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	116	116	116	—2
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	9	Am Coml Alcohol	28	13½	12⅞	13⅜	+1⅛
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	24	12	11⅞	12	+ ¾
6⅜	2 1/8	Am Encaus Tiling	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6¾	4	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	62	4⅜	3⅞	4⅛	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
25⅛	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	10	21	20⅜	20¾	+ ¼
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	10	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ¼
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	7	12	12	12	Oct 5
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	18	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
27⅜	12	Am Hide & L pf	2	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
43¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	9	43½	43⅜	43½	
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 6
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	4	17	16½	17	Oct 5
8¾	4⅛	Am International	2	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅜
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	14	22¼	21¼	21½	+ ⅝
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	5	66½	65½	65½	
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	14	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	5	4½	4¼	4½	Oct 6
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	16	38⅞	38	38⅜	+ ⅜
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	32	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	3	36¼	35⅛	35⅛	—2¼
37⅜	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (2½k)	10	30⅞	30½	30½	
18¼	9	Am Rad & St S	98	17⅞	17½	17⅝	
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	29	19¼	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	3	67	66½	67	+ ¼
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	—1
20⅜	7⅜	Am Seating	2	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (2¼e)	43	52⅜	51½	52	+1
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	130½	130½	130½	+ ¼
59⅜	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	58⅛	58½	58½	—1⅛
34¾	15⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	87	30½	29¼	30⅛	+1⅛
11¾	6⅜	Am Stores	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 6
14	12	Am Stove	4	14¼	14	14½	+1
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	6	24¾	24	24½	+ ¼
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	147½	146½	146⅝	— ⅛
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	5	86	86	86	— ¾
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	11	89¼	88	89	—1⅛
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	146⅞	146⅞	146⅞	Oct 6
8½	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	6	7½	7⅜	7½	
13½	6	Am Water Works	31	10¾	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	5	82	80	82	Sep 30
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	3	6¼	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	11	8½	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	35½	35½	35½	Oct 3
38	21	Anaconda	308	38	37	38	+1
50½	29	Anacon W & C	5	51⅛	51	51½	+1½
21⅜	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl (.30e)	14	20½	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
19	10	Andes Copper	1	14½	14½	14½	Sep 27
3	2	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Oct 6
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	29	29	29	Oct 6
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	+1¼
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	11	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	3	47⅛	47	47	Oct 6
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug12
48½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	5	48½	48	48½	+ ½
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
13	2½	Artloom Corp	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	23	10⅞	10½	10¾	+ ¼
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	68	66	68	Oct 6
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5¼k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	35	35	35	Oct 1
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	60	39½	38½	38½	+ ½
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	10	60	58	60	+2
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	33	25¼	24	24½	+ ⅝
8¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	5	6½	6⅜	6½	Oct 6
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	3	10½	10½	10½	— ½
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	9	23¼	22¾	22⅞	— ⅜
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	+ ⅛
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	26	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
48½	38⅝	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	44	43½	43½	Oct 6
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	3	58	58	58	Oct 5
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	6	7½	7½	7½	
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ½
3⅜	2	Austin Nichols	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp (.18⅛e)	31	4⅜	4	4⅜	— ⅛

B

11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	46	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
11	4	Balt & Ohio	47	8¾	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	19	9¾	9	9½	+ ¼
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33	33	33	
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	13	22¼	21½	22	+ ½
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	76	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ¼
17¾	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓e)	9	17	17	17	
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	9	18	17⅜	18	+ ½
100⅛	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	97	97	97	Sep 26
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	4	114½	113½	113½	— ½
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅓e)	12	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	Oct 6
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
24½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	44	22	21½	21¾	— ¼
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	9	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
53	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	6	53	52	52	— ½
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	98	62½	61⅜	62⅛	+⅞
16¾	12⅝	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	9	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
105	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	12	105	105	105	
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	9	28	27¾	28	— ¼
20⅜	9¾	Black & Decker (¼e)	10	19⅜	19½	19⅝	
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	10	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	9	27⅜	25¾	26⅜	+ ⅜
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	8	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
14¼	6	Bond Stores	7	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	24	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
36½	16½	Borg-Warner	29	35½	34¾	35	+ ⅛
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
26¾	14	Bower Roll Bear	1	26	26	26	— ⅛
8⅜	4	BrewingCorAM (¾e)	7	6½	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	17	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
37⅜	12⅜	Briggs Mfg (½e)	40	36¾	35½	35¾	
40¼	20	Briggs&Strat (2¼e)	2	39	39	39	Oct 6
40⅜	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	38½	38½	38½	—
3⅜	1⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
10⅞	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
13⅝	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	17	11⅜	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¾
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	1	18	18	18	
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	32½	32½	32½	Oct 6
11½	5½	Brwick Balke (½e)	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	26	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	2	5½	5½	5½	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	2	5	5	5	
23⅝	13¼	Bullard Co	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	2	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅜
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	6	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 6
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 30
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	Oct 5
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	31	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	6	Byers (A M) Co	4	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ½

C

24½	15⅞	Calif Packing (1¼a)	10	21½	20⅞	21	
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	42	9	8¾	9	+ ⅜
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	8	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	7	17¼	16¾	16⅞	— ⅜
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	39	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ½
12⅜	6⅛	Capital Ad A	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅜
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Oct 6
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (5e)	17	101¼	100	101	+2½
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1½e)	12	51⅜	50¾	51¼	+ ½
106⅜	100⅛	Caterpil Tract pf (5)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	Oct 5
25⅝	9	Celanese Corp	42	22⅞	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	87½	87	87	Sep 27
28⅜	12½	Celotex Corp	6	28⅛	27	27¼	— ⅜
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	15	22	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	3	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	10	9½	9½	Oct 6
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	4	6	6	6	Oct 6
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ½
50⅜	26¼	Cerrode Pasco (4)	18	50⅝	49½	50½	+ ⅛
12⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	42	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	14	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ⅝
13¾	8	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	Sep 30
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	82	35⅛	34	34¼	+ ¼
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	77	77	77	Oct 6
48½	27½	Ches Corp (2.20e)	2	42	40¼	42	+2
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	
1¾	⅝	Chi & N West	4	1	1	1	
⅛	⅛	Chi & N West pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	1¼	Chi Great West pf	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 6
15⅞	6¼	Chi Mail Order	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
1	½	Chi M St P & P	8	⅝	½	⅝	
1¼	¼	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1¾	1¾	1⅝	+ ⅛
17½	6⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	10	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	35	35	35	+ ⅝
44	37⅛	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	2	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅝
1¾	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 22
2½	1	Chi Rock Is 6% pf	2	1½	1⅝	1½	+ ⅛
3	1½	Chi Rock Is 7% pf	9	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10½	10½	10½	
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (⅜e)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ½
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	3	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ¼

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80¼	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	167	79⅞	78⅝	79	+ ¼
13½	8⅛	City Ice&Fuel (1.10e)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	6	4¾	4½	4½	Oct 6
27	10⅜	Clark Equip	5	26⅝	26	26	— ¼
28⅛	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	1	27	27	27	+ ½
47½	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	15	46¼	45⅞	46	— ¾
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	3	22⅞	22½	22½	— ½
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (3¾e)	12	133½	132	132	Oct 6
60½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60½	60½	60½	Oct 4
13¾	7⅛	Colgate Palm P (½a)	102	14¼	13½	14	+1
100	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	100	100	100	Oct 5
38¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	11	36⅜	35⅞	36	— ⅛
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	17	17	17	
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	10	19¾	19	19⅛	— ⅛
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	5	19⅞	18¾	18¾	— ¾
9⅝	5⅛	Col Gas & El	63	7⅞	7	7⅛	
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	75	73	75	
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	1	15	15	15	
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	29	29	Sep 28
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	6	96	95	96	+1½
53⅜	23	Comi Credit (4)	15	53½	52¾	53¼	+ ⅛
105¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Oct 6
58	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	31	57½	57	57	
111	90	Comi Invest Tr pf (4¼)	2	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ⅜
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	49	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
2	1	Com'wlth & South	29	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	6	40⅝	40½	40⅝	+ ⅛
28	22½	Comwith Ed (1.60)	14	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	8	8	8	Oct 6
25⅜	15	Congoleum-Nairn	5	27¾	27	27	— ¾
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	7½	7½	7½	Sep 27
19½	10½	Consol Aircraft	52	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
10½	4¾	Consol Cigar (¾e)	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 6
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	61	29⅜	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
102¾	88⅞	Consol Edison pf (5)	9	102¼	102¼	102¼	
17⅛	1	Consol Film Ind	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8¾	4½	Consol Film pf (¾k)	8	8¾	8¾	8¾	
3⅜	2⅛	Cons Laundries	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
10⅝	7	Consol Oil (.80)	40	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
2¼	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 5
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	Oct 6
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	2	15	13⅞	15	Oct 3
89½	78	Consum Pow pf (4½)	9	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅛
17½	9¾	Container Corp	32	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	13	22	21½	22	
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	8	2½	2	2	— ⅛
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	7	96⅛	96	96½	+ ⅜
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	14	45¼	44½	44¾	—¾
113½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	113	113	113	Oct 5
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fibre	8	10	10	10	— ⅛
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	35¾	34½	34½	—1¼
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	13	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	32	30¾	29¼	29¼	—1¼
19½	10	Cont Steel	8	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ¼
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	20	70½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	3⅜s '43-40 June	105.19	105.19	105.19
3	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	107.9	107.9	107.9
36	3⅜s '47-43	110.9	110.9	110.9
2	3¼s '45-43	109.29	109.29	109.29
3	3¼s '46-44	110	109.31	109.31
2	4s '54-44	114.20	114.16	114.20
25	2¾s '47-45	106.27	106.27	106.27
1	2½s '45	106.4	106.4	106.4
1	3¾s '56-46	113.16	113.16	113.16
1	3s '48-46	108.10	108.10	108.10
2	3¼s '49-46	109.1	109	109
2	4¼s '52-47	119.1	119.1	119.1
18	2¾s '51-48	105.12	105.8	105.8
1	2½s 48	105	105	105
4	3s '52-49	108.30	108.28	108.28
14	2½s '52-49	102.11	102.10	102.10
20	2½s '52-50	102.13	102.12	102.12
7	2¾s '54-51	103.31	103.29	103.29
14	3s '55-51	107	107	107
37	2¾s '60-55	104.17	104.17	104.17
38	2¾s '59-56	103.10	103.7	103.7
7	2¾s '63-58	102.22	102.17	102.18

Federal Farm Mortgage

3	3s '49-44	106.20	106.19	106.19

Home Owners' Loan

51	2¾s '49-39	102.22	102.22	102.22
103	2¼s '44-42	104.8	104.7	104.8
6	3s '52-44	106.18	106.17	106.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s '47	98	98	98
12	Alleghany 5s '44	73	27¼	72½
7	Alleghany 5s '49	61	60½	60⅞
41	Alleghany 5s'50 st	31	29⅞	30
8	Allegh Val 4s'42	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Allis Chalm 4s'52	112	112	112
21	Am Ag Pr 5s 2030	58½	58	58⅜
3	AmIGChem 5½s'49	103¼	103	103
40	Am T&T 5½s'43	113	113⅞	113
48	Am T&T 3½s'66	104	103⅜	103⅞
23	Am T&T 3½s'61	104⅛	104	104
2	Am WW&E 6 7s	99¾	99¾	99¾
25	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106¾	106½	106¾
3	Ann Arbor 4s 95	34	34	34
48	Arm Del 4s 57	98½	98	98½
48	Arm Del 4s 55	99	98½	99
9	A T&SF 4s 95	106⅜	106	106
1	AT&SF 4s 95 reg	104	104	104
1	AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	93½	93½	93½
8	AT&SF cv 4½s 48	101½	101½	101½
8	Atl&Birm 4s 33	18¼	18⅜	18½
1	A C Line 1st 4s 52	84½	84½	84½
14	AC Ll cl 4s 52	66½	66	66
13	A C Line 4½s 64	67⅞	67⅞	67½
1	A C Line 5s 45	79	79	79
1	Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	35	35	35
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	32½	32½	32½
25	B&O rfg 6 95	21	19¾	21
14	B&O 1st 5s 48	48	47¾	48
49	B&O rfg 5s 95	20	19½	20
21	B&O 5s 96 F	20	19½	20
8	B&O 5s 2000 D	20	19½	20
121	B&O cv 4½s 60	16½	15	16½
9	B&O 4s 48	48	47½	48
1	B&O4sPLE&WV 41	43	43	43
11	B&O 5s SW 50	33¾	32⅞	33
1	Bell TPa 5s 48 B	118	118	118
10	Beth Stl 4¼s 65	105½	105¼	105½
42	Beth Stl 3¼s 65	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
35	Beth Stl 3½s 52	95¾	95¾	95¾
8	Boston&Me 5s 67	25	25	25
11	Bost&Me 4½s JJ61	24	23½	23½
1	Boston&Me 5s 55	25½	25	25
16	Bost&NY AirL 4s 55	8½	7½	8
12	Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	41¼	41¼	41¼
32	Bkly Manh Tr 4½s 66	106	105¾	106
15	Bkly Un Gas s 47	68	66½	66½
1	Bkly U Gas 5s 45	105	104¾	104¾
1	Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
6	Buf Gen El 4½s 81	95¾	95¾	95¾
2	Buf R&P 4½s 57	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
3	Bush Term 5s 55	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
11	Can Sou 5s '62	45	45	45
16	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	89½	88¾	89⅛
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	116¼	116¼	116
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115	115	115
7	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114½	114½	114½
7	Can Pac 5s '54	98	97½	98
9	Can Pac 4½s '60	93¾	93	93¾
6	Can Pac 4s perp	91⅞	91½	91⅞
3	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	5½	5½	5½
12	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10¼	9¾	10
10	Cen Ga Midland 5s '47	6½	6½	6½
1	Cen Hud G&E 3½s '65	109½	109½	109½
21	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	100¾	100½	100¾
1	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	107	107	107
13	Cen Pac 5s '60	58	57½	58
16	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	75	74½	74⅞
16	Cen Pac NJ 5s '87	25⅝	25	25½
4	Certain-td 5½s '48	84¾	83¾	84⅝
20	Cham P & F 4¾s '38	2	2	2
3	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Chi & Alton 3s '49	13	13	13
5	C B & Q rfg 5s '77 A	95¼	95¼	95½
11	C B & Q gen 4s '58	89	89	89
10	C B & Q 4s Ill '49	102¼	102	102¼
10	C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	97	96⅝	97
1	Chi Dist Ws 4s '59	21½	21	21
1	Chi I & L 6s '47	13	13	13
51	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11¼	10⅝	11
76	CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	3¾	3½	3¾
26	CM & SP 4½s '89 C	25½	24⅞	25½
26	CM & SP 4½s '89 E	25	25	25
17	CM & SP gen 4s '89	26½	24¾	26½
47	CM & SP 3½s '89 B	20	20	20
4	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	18¼	18	18
24	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	6¼	6	6¼

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
19	Chi&NW 4½s '2037	10½	10	10½
25	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4⅜	4	4⅜
27	CRI&P 4s '88	19⅜	19¼	19¼
5	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7½	7½	7½
5	Chi Un Sta 4s '63 D	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
18	Ch&W Ind 4½s '52	91	90	91
10	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90¾	90¾	90¾
1	Childs2Co 5s '43	76½	76½	76½
1	Cinn Gas & E 3¼s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	107	107	107
25	CCC&StL 4½s '77	60	59½	60
4	CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	98	98	98
2	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110½	110½	110½
3	Clev Un Term 5½s '72	84	84	84
1	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	95¾	95¾	95¾
13	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	95¾	95½	95¾
2	Colmbia G 5s 1961	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞
15	Comi Cred 3¼s '61	102½	102⅜	102⅜
13	Comi Cred 2¾s '42	103¼	103	103¼
1	Comi Inv Tr 3½s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
9	Comwith Ed 3½s '68	105½	105¼	105½
8	Comwith Ed 4s '81	109	108¾	109
9	Comw Ed cv 3½s '58	109	108⅞	109
76	Comw Ed 3½s '58 nw	109	108⅞	109
28	Con Edis 3½s '48	109	108¾	109
3	Con Edis 3½s '48	105⅝	105½	105⅝
13	Con Edis 3¼s '46	105½	105½	105⅝
13	Con Edis 3½s '58	103¼	103¼	103½
13	Con Edis 3½s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
21	Con Oil 3½s '51	104	103¾	104
2	Consum Pow 3½s '70	106½	106	106
1	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	103	103	103
2	Container Cor 6s '46	104	104	104
5	Crown Cork 4s '50	104½	104½	104½
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	33¾	33¾	33¾
1	Cuba RR 7½s '46	43½	43½	43¾
6	Del & Tud rfg 4s '43	57¾	57	57¼
2	D G & E 5s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
8	D & R G 4s '36	67	67	67
3	D & R G West 5s '78	64½	63½	64½
3	Det Ed 4½s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Det Ed 3½s '66	113	113	113
3	Det T Tun 4½s '61	98¾	98¾	98¾
3	Dul Missa&I 3½s '62	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110	110	110
39	E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	81	79¾	81
2	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	108	108	108
8	ElPasoNatGas4½s'51	105½	105½	105½
74	Erie rfg 5s '67	14½	13⅞	14¼
67	Erie rfg 5s '75	14½	13½	14½
1	Erie cv 4s '53A	16½	16½	16½
1	Erie & Jer 6s '55	42	42	42
3	Erie Gene 6s '57	40¾	40¾	40¾
3	Fairbks Morse 4s '56	104½	104½	104½
3	Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	100½	100½	100½
4	Fed LL&T 5s '42 st	98¼	98¼	98¼
30	Fla E Cst 5s '74	81½	81¼	81½
5	Francis Bug 6s '56	42	41	42
19	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	105½	105⅜	105½
32	Gen MotAccept3½s'51	105½	105⅜	105½
5	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	60½	60	60
5	Goodrich 4½s '65	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Goodrich 6s '45	98¾	98¼	98½
1	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	91½	91½	91½
1	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	80	80	80
17	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	81¾	79½	81¼
25	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	81¾	79½	81¾
3	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	93	92½	93
1	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	73¾	73¾	73¾
3	GulfMob&N 5½s '50	72½	72½	72½
7	Gulf St Util 4s '66	74	74	74½
3	Hocky V 4½s '56	106½	106¼	106¼
1	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	115	114½	115
21	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	70	70	70
10	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	34½	34	34
11	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	51½	50¾	51½
5	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	107¾	107	107¾
2	Ill Cen 4s '52	110¼	110¼	110¼
17	Ill Cen 4s '53	53	53	53
50	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	47¾	47½	47½
61	Ill Cen 4s '66	53½	53	53⅛
11	Ill Cen 5s '55	44¼	43½	44¼
16	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	58	58	58
27	IC&CSL&NO 5½s '63	49¼	48¾	49¼
1	Ill Steel 4½s '40	46	44½	46
4	Interb R Tr 7s '32	106	106	106
6	Interb R Tr 6s '32	57	57	57
18	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	33¾	33¼	33¼
35	Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	60½	60	60½
11	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	5	4½	5
13	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	18¼	17¾	18¼
13	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	17	16⅞	17
2	Int Paper 6s '55	17	17	17
1	Int Paper 5s '47	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
4	Int Ryk Can 6s '52	94	94	94
104	Int T&T cv 4½s'39	80½	79	80⅛
6	Int T&T 4½s'52	100½	100¼	100½
21	Int T&T 5s'55	73	72½	73
13	Iowa Gen rfg 4s'51	77	76½	76⅞
6	K C Sou rfg 4s '50	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	K C Term 4s'60	70¾	70	70¾
1	Keith B F 6s '46	107½	107½	107½
5	Koppers Co 4s '51	97	97	97
15	Kresge Found 4½s'67	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜
4	Kresge Found 3½s'47	103½	103¼	103½
4	Lac Gas 5½s'53	99¾	99¾	99¾
4	Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	55½	54	55
2	Lautaro Nit Inc 7s	54½	54	54½
1	Leh C&N 4½s'54A	32	32	32
1	Leh Val Coal 5s'74	82¾	82¾	82¾
4	Leh Val 4½s 2003	28	28	28
1	Leh Val 4s 2003	17	17	17
3	Lex&E 5s '65	16¾	16¾	16¾
1	Liggett&M 5s '51	109	109	109
2	Liquid Carb 4s '47	124½	124½	124½
4	Loew's 3½s '46	109¾	109¼	109¾
1	Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	102	102	102
1	Lorillard Co 5s'51	81	81	81
2	Louis&Nash 5s '69	120¾	120¾	120¾
1	Louis&Nash 3¾s 2003	84	83¾	83¾
1	Louis & N un 4s '40	90	90	90
5	Louis&N 3¾s 2003	100¾	100¾	100¾

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	54	NY Lack & W (5)	10	54¾	54¾	54¾	Sep 23
62	38	NY Shipbldg pf	60	59	58½	59	+1
100	100	NY Steam 4? pf	20	100	100	100	Jan 15
104⅝	85½	NY Steam 4s pf	30	86¼	86	86	Mar23
106¾	100	Norfolk & W pf (4)	150	104	103	104	+1
93¾	76	Northern Central(4)	35	81	81	81	Oct 4
25	25	Northwest Tel (3)	40	35	35	35	Oct 4
41	12¾	Norw T & R pf (3½)	10	30	30	30	Oct 5
111½	83½	Omnibus pf (8)	40	110	110	110	Sep 22
140	122	Otis Elev pf (6)	10	136	136	136	+2
50	39¼	Outlet Co (3)	10	46	46	46	Sep 13
115	115	Outlet pf (7)	10	115	115	115	M'y 31
5⅝	2½	Pac Coast	20	4¼	4¼	4¼	
20	10½	Pac Coast 1 pf	10	18	18	18	Oct 6
9½	3¾	Pac Coast 2 pf	70	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
116½	87	Pac Tel & Tel (6)	50	112	112	112	Oct 6
147	132½	Pac T & T pf (6)	10	144	144	144	Oct 6
100½	88¾	Paramfne pf (4)	60	100½	99½	100½	Oct 5
112½	110	Peoples D pf (6½)	40	112	112	112	Sep 28
38⅛	15	Pere Marq pf	160	32	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
43	17¾	Pere Marq pr pf	30	34¾	34½	34¾	+1¼
2¾	1¼	Phila Rap Tr	50	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 5
4½	2¼	Phila Rap Tr pf	50	3½	3½	3½	Oct 6
50½	32	Phillips Jones pf	40	34	32	33	Sep 29
43	30¼	Phoenix H pf (3½)	10	36½	36½	36½	Sep 24
52	30	Pirelli (1.683¼g)	100	39	39	39	Oct 6
16¾	6	Pitt & West Va	160	13⅜	12½	13⅜	+1¼
90	90	Pitt C C & St L (5)	20	90	90	90	Jul 12
67	41	Pitt Coke pf (5)	10	63	63	63	Oct 5
166	163	Pitt Ft Wayne (7)	20	157	157	157	Feb 2
174	145	Pitt Ft Way pf (7)	20	157	157	157	Sep 28
52	20½	Pitt Steel pf 8	10	46	46	46	— 1½
30	11½	Pitt Steel 5% pf	40	24½	24	24	— ½
45	23	Pitt Steel pr pf	60	34	34	34	Oct 5
12	6	Pitt Term Coal pf	40	5	5	5	—3
122½	115	Procter & G pf (5)	70	118	117½	118	+ ½
143	132	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	60	142	141½	142	Oct 4
8	3¾	RR Sec Ill Cen 5t'k	100	7	7	7	+ ⅛
58	34½	Real Silk Hos pf	20	52	52	52	
68	40	Rens & Saratoga (8)	30	65	64	65	+9
85	69	Rey Cop & B pf	50	81¼	81	81¼	Oct 6
64½	62½	Rey C&B 5¼% pf	20	62½	62½	62½	Feb 24
58½	51¼	Rey Tob B (2.40e)	20	56½	55½	56½	Oct 3
105	79	Safeway 7% pf (7)	50	102	100	100	—1
94	68	Safeway 6% pf (6)	20	86½	86	86	
88	58	Safeway 5% pf (5)	30	72	70	70	Oct 6
5½	2½	St L Southwest	30	4¾	4½	4½	Jul 21
7¼	6	St L Southwest pf	20	6½	6½	6½	Sep 19
50⅞	34¾	Scott Paper (1.20e)	30	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	— ⅛
27¾	20⅝	Sheaffer Pen (1¾e)	10	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
98	45	Sioss-Sheffield (1e)	50	95¾	95½	95¾	+ ⅛
102	91	Sioss-Sheff pf (6)	20	99½	99½	99½	Oct 6
140¼	128	So P R Sug pf (8)	30	138	138	138	—2
39	30	Spalding 1 pf	120	42	41½	42	+ ½
1937	Sale	Spear pf (5½)	10	75	75	75	Nov 30
42½	29	Spicer Mfg pf A (3)	30	41	41	41	+1¾
70½	48½	Spiegel pf (4½)	150	67¼	67	67	— ⅜
127	119½	Sun Oil pf (6)	10	126	126	126	Oct 5
47	34	Talcott pfc pf(2¾)	20	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅝
56	35	The Fair pf	50	45	45	45	Sep 23
44	16	Twin City R T pf	40	29¾	29¾	29¾	Oct 6
118	110¾	U S Distributing pf	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 6
80½	60	United Dye pf (7)	10	74¾	74¾	74¾	Oct 1
9¼	3½	U S Distributing pf	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 6
172	162¼	U S Gypsum pf (7)	10	166	166	166	Oct 1
47½	40	U S Tobacco pf&t3¾)	10	43¾	43¾	43¾	Oct 5
156¾	134	Univ Leaf Tob pf (8)	10	153	153	153	Sep 26
54	27½	Univ Pictures 1 pf	30	45	43	45	+2½
25	16	Vadsco Sales pf	10	20	20	20	Aug30
107	97	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	10	106¼	106¼	106¼	Oct 4
40	40	Vick Shr & Pac (5)	10	40	40	40	Jun 8
1937	Sale	Vick Shr pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr 17
114	105	Va El & P $6 pf (6)	30	115	113	113	+ ½
4½	1¾	Va Iron C & C	40	4	4	4	Oct 4
15¾	5¼	Va Iron C & C pf	40	11	11	11	Oct 3
65½	37	Vulcan Detin (1½e)	20	61	61	61	
118½	116¼	Vulcan pf (7)	110	116¼	116¼	116¼	Jul 19
3⅝	1½	Wabash pf B	20	2¼	2¼	2¼	Oct 5
45	29	Warner Bros pf	180	36½	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
80	80	Webster E pf	20	80	80	80	Jul 9
1½	¾	Wells Fargo	20	¾	¾	¾	Sep 12
102½	70	West Penn El A (7)	10	87½	87½	87½	Oct 5
102½	82¾	West P El 7% pf (7)	210	100	99	99	— ½
97¾	74	West P El 6% pf (6)	90	94½	90	90½	+ ½
122	116	West P P 7% pf (7)	80	122	121	121	Oct 4
118	111½	West P P 6% pf (6)	50	118½	116½	116½	Oct 6
140	103	West El pf (2¾e)	10	139¼	139¼	139¼	— ¾
36	31½	Weston El Inst A (2)	20	36	36	36	Oct 4
60	60	Wheel & Lake Erie	30	60	60	60	M'y 20
90	85	Wheel & L E pf	40	70	70	70	Sep 6
72½	42	Worth P & M pf A	50	68	68	68	Sep 28
102	55½	Wright Aero	210	101¾	97	98¾	+ ⅛
108	71	Yellow Trk 7% pf(7)	20	107½	107½	107½	— ⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14½	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20	8	7¾	7¾	Sep 24
70	55	Consol Cigar pf (7)	40	70	70	70	Oct 5
86⅞	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	10	80	80	80	Oct 5
56	40	Corn Exchange (3)	60	51	50¾	51	+ ⅛
84	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	4	85	85	85	+1
87	58½	Cuba R R pf	20	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
80	48¼	Cushman 7% pf(3½)	10	80	80	80	Oct 5
48	18	Cushman $8 pf	100	42	40	40	Sep 14
109	102½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	30	108½	108½	108½	Oct 4
4⅞	2¼	Det & Mackinac	30	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 6
4⅝	2¾	Det & Mac pf	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 27
39¼	25	Devoe & Ray A (1)	220	36¾	36¼	36½	Oct 6
34	28¾	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	10	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	— ⅜
115	102	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	110	110	110	Sep 13
116½	111¾	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	50	116	116	116	
171	157	Eastman pf (6)	90	171	168	171	+5
109¼	94½	Endicott-J pf (5)	80	108½	108	108	Oct 6
62	62	Erie & Pitts (3½)	130	62	62	62	—10½
2	½	Fairbanks Co	250	3¾	3¼	3¼	M'y 16
82	67	Fed Lt & T pf (6)	10	76	76	76	Oct 6
21¼	15	Fllene's Sons (½e)	10	20½	20½	20½	Aug26
103¾	85	Food Mach pf (4½)	10	102½	102½	102½	Oct 6
74	50	Foster Wheeler pf	30	55½	55	55	Sep 28
45	25	Frank Simon pf	70	45	40	45	Oct 6
18	9½	Gamewell Co (¼e)	100	15½	15½	15½	Oct 6
94	85	Gannett Co pf (6)	10	92½	93½	93½	— ½
136	115	Gen Baking pf (8)	30	136	136	136	Oct 6
123	108¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	124	124	124	+1
37	25	Gen G & El cv pf	10	36	36	36	Sep 21
125	118	Gen Mills pf (6)	20	125	125	125	
106½	101¾	Gen Print I pf (6)	60	106½	106	106	Oct 1
95	85	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	20	90	90	90	+ ⅝
28¾	13	Gen Steel Cast pf	210	25	23¼	23¼	— ¾
100	98	Gen Time pf (6)	10	99	99	99	Jul 19
80	60½	Gold & Stock Tel(6)	10	77	77	77	Sep 29
65	52¼	Goth Silk Hos pf	10	62	62	62	Oct 3
140	122	Gt West Sug pf (7)	10	134	134	134	Oct 5
40	35	Green B & W (7½g)	20	40	40	40	Aug24
56	34½	Greene Cananea	10	38	35	35	Oct 6
28	12	Guantan Sugar pf	60	22	17½	22	+ 6
35	30	Hack W pf A (1¾)	30	33	33	33	Oct 5
100	88¾	Hamil Wat pf (6)	10	94	94	94	Sep 27
98	83	Hanna (MA) $5pf(5)	10	95	95	95	Oct 3
126½	120	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	130	130	130	Sep 29
71¼	56¼	Hat Corp pf (6½)	10	71	71	71	Oct 6
152½	140	Helme (GW) pf (7)	30	150	148½	148½	Sep 23
118	98	Hercules Pow pf (6)	10	134	134	134	Oct 6
108	102	Holly Sug pf (9)	10	105	105	105	Sep 30
39	23	Ill Central L (4)	230	39¼	39	39	
146	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	30	146	146	146	Sep 30
98	80	Intercn Corp pf (6)	20	85	85	85	
6

Fascists Put Curb on Jews For 'Defense of Italian Race'

ROME, Oct. 7 (AP)—Italy characterized "world Hebrewism" as the "inspirer of anti-Fascism" today and forbade intermarriage of Jews and Italians and restricting Jewish economic activity.

The Fascist Grand Council laid down the anti-Semitic regulations in a series of orders for "defense of the Italian race," which evidently were imbued with the spirit of Empire.

Many of the new restrictions were directed against Jews, but the policy was drafted on broad lines to affect "African, Semitic, and other races" than Italian.

The Grand Council declared the necessity for "race consciousness" to be urgent "since the conquest of empire," and called for "quantitative betterment" of the Italian race.

Two Concessions

It made two concessions to Jews in line with Premier Mussolini's promise of moderation in his speech at Trieste, Italy, Sept. 18, exempting Jews who had served the country meritoriously in war and holding out the possibility of sanctuary for Jews in Ethiopia.

The mixed marriage ban forbade union of Italians and "African, Semitic, and other races," and marriage of civilian and military employees of the State to "foreign women of whatever race." Other Italians were required to have the Interior Ministry's permission before a foreign marriage.

Special economic and political restrictions prohibited Italian Jews from belonging to the Fascist Party, owning or managing business firms employing more than 100 persons, owning more than 50 hectares (123.5 acres) of land, or entering Italy's military services.

Immigration Banned

Jewish immigration was banned and expulsion of "undesirables" was supported. This referred to the Cabinet decree of Aug. 1, ordering all Jews who have settled in Italy since Jan. 1, 1919, to leave the country. Census figures published two days ago said there were about 70,000 Jews in Italy.

At Trieste, Signor Mussolini stated the world would be surprised at the moderation of Italy's anti-Jewish measures. Fascists said this moderation was found in the series of explicit exceptions and guarantees laid down by the Grand Council.

Exceptions extended to families of decorated war veterans, of volunteers, and of soldiers killed in the World, Libyan, Ethiopian, and Spanish Wars, families who may be adjuded worthy by a special commission, and families of those killed or wounded in fighting for the Fascist cause.

Other Exemptions

In addition, the Council exempted from the expulsion order foreign Jews over 65 years of age, and all who had married Italians before Oct. 1, this year.

The decrees were made to apply to Italians whose parents were Jews, those whose parents professed the Jewish religion regardless of race, or those whose fathers were Jewish and mothers Ayan.

Provisions regulating activities of Jews in professions are to be made public later.

Guarantees given Italian Jews were: Assurance of pension rights to public employees, freedom from "every form of pressure to make them abjure (presumably religion), free exercise of their religion in accordance with existing laws, and special elementary and upper grade schools for Jews."

Jews previously had been excluded from present State-recognized schools and universities.

Weakness of Age Pension Act Is Expected to Force Change

(Continued from Page 1)

1936, Governor Davey ordered a flat increase of $10 in each grant and accompanied the move with a stream of political appeals to recipients. Last Christmas, he ordered a new flat 10 per cent increase, with further political appeals. The facts were known, the incidents were flagrant, and the Social Security Board so far as is known, continued to do nothing effective.

The Federal Government matches state funds for old-age pensions, on a basis of need to indigent persons not covered by insurance, up to a maximum of $15 a month per person. This system should not be confused with the Federal old age insurance, the cost of which is borne by workers and employers. The first scheme is administered by the States, and it is here that America's woeful lag in civil service development is now bringing chickens home to roost.

Charges of political administration are chiefly leveled against state officials, not the co-operating federal officials; but the Federal Board cannot shelve responsibility. It always has the power to bring reform by stopping federal assistance, and it now threatens to do this in Ohio after a long failure to act.

At long last Gov. Alfred J. Altmeyer of the Security Board has "cracked down" on Governor Davey, but under such circumstances and after such delay, as to raise questions of earlier sincerity. Governor Davey recently declared "you waited until three days before the Ohio primary and gave out an unprovoked political blast intended to scare 110,000 helpless old people in Ohio into voting against myself on the threat of taking away from them half of their old-age pensions."

An Indictment of Ohio

In fact, there seems little question that the earlier weak-kneed policy of the Board has given support to many State Governors guilty of politics. As to the situation in Ohio, the militant American Association for Social Security declares:

"No State in the East has such an odious record of political manipulations with pensions as Ohio."

Americans are only just beginning to realize that with governmental assumption of unprecedented new social responsibilities the need for non-political civil service is urgent. To take another instance, a large part of the country's wage-earning population, approximately 38,000,000 persons, has suddenly come under Federal Unemployment Insurance. Is it possible to think of this burden being carried on political shoulders?

Ohio is one example of why the Utopian group of old-age schemes, from Townsendism on downward, have gained strength in recent years, despite the Government's counter moves. Another reason is the depression.

Born of the Depression

Proposals for recovery through unprecedented public benevolence to the aged first caught attention when America was still struggling out of the 1929 slump. Less was heard of them after the trade upturn and the Social Security Act of 1935. The new movement has come with the new recession.

The fate of these panaceas in Congress will depend, in large part, on the extent of the present business revival, coupled with efforts to put the Government's own law in order.

The whole field of social security legislation is apt to be revised when Congress meets. The goal is to make the law swifter, less complicated, more comprehensive, and—more generous. England has had similar security legislation for 30 years and has revised the laws nearly every year of that time. Possibly because England entered the field earlier, with better administered laws, it never had a comparable "Townsend" movement.

Americans might as well face the fact that the complex problem here nas come to stay, pushed forward by a powerful pressure group drawn from 10,000,000 citizens of 60 or over, with incomes less than $200 a month. Meanwhile, the part which the agitation for pension and scrip schemes is playing in the current election will be discussed in the final article of this series.

Living Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

of productive qualities, he says, and governments will have a new basis upon which to select and discriminate.

World Living Costs Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Living costs in 25 out of 31 countries for which figures are available are shown to have been from 3 to 44 per cent cheaper in 1937 than in 1929.

These statistics, compiled by the International Labor Office here and published in the new edition of the Year Book of Labor Statistics, show also that in one other country, Norway, living costs averaged the same as in 1929. In the remaining five countries the cost of living was from 4 to 62 per cent higher than in 1929.

The greatest rise occurred in Chile where, owing largely to depreciation of the peso to only 26 per cent of its 1929 gold value, the cost of living was up 62 per cent. Food prices rose 72 per cent; heating and light, 69 per cent; clothing 90 per cent; and rent, 33 per cent.

The greatest decline occurred in Lithuania, and amounted to 44 per cent. Food prices there were down 52 per cent; heating and light, 38 per cent; clothing, 57 per cent; and rent, 17 per cent.

In the United States, the Year Book shows, living costs declined 15 per cent. Food costs were down 19 per cent; heating and light, 12 per cent; clothing, 11 per cent; and rent, 29 per cent.

The figures for Norway disclose that while heating and light costs rose 13 per cent, clothing prices dropped 1 per cent; and rents, 2 per cent. However, food prices, like the general average, remained the same as in 1929.

Other countries, besides Chile, in which the cost of living increased, and the percentage of increase in each, are: China (Shanghai), 22 per cent; France (Paris), 11 per cent; Portugal, 6 per cent; and Denmark, 4 per cent.

Percentages for countries other than Lithuania and the United States, in which the cost of living declined, are given as follow: Ireland and Danzig, 3 per cent; Japan and Peru, 4 per cent; Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Great Britain with Northern Ireland, 6 per cent; Belgium and New Zealand, 8 per cent; Italy, 9 per cent; Esthonia, 11 per cent; Hungary, 13 per cent, Canada and Switzerland, 17 per cent; the Netherlands, 18 per cent; Germany, 19 per cent; Luxembourg and Yugoslavia (Belgrade), 21 per cent; India, 22 per cent; Turkey, 29 per cent; and Bulgaria, 42 per cent.

British Commissioner Welcomed at Ottawa

OTTAWA (CP) — Greeted by Prime Minister Mackkenzie King and members of the Government House staff, Sir Gerald Campbell, Britain's new High Commissioner to Canada, arrived here Oct. 6.

Sir Gerald, who succeeded Sir Francis Floud, recalled he had been appointed last May, when he was promoted from his post of British Consul General at New York.

Winter Scouts on March

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Winter's advance guard marched on up-state New York Oct. 7, bringing freezing temperatures in widely scattered areas and light snow in the Adirondacks.

Heavy frosts were reported in the Binghamton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and Syracuse areas.

Monopoly Quiz Enlists Aid Of U. S. Business

(Continued from Page 1)

talitarian states forced the matter upon the attention of even the least observant. According to its figures, the amount of goods the U. S. actually produced in the years 1922-1933 fell short of the amount which might have been produced by an efficient use of the same machinery and labor by the colossal amount of $248,000,000,000! Mr. Arnold cited these Brookings figures in his speech last week in St. Louis.

There are slightly less than 30,000,000 families in America he recalled. Had this productive capacity been fully realized, each of these families could have had $8,000 more in food, clothing, and housing; which is a sum greater than 87 per cent of the families in the country could save in a lifetime.

Until recently figures like these have remained largely academic, but with the startling rise to world influence of the totalitarian states, with their economies geared to dictatorial efficiency in one-man control the world challenge is inescapable.

Challenge from Berlin

Thus, the United Press today, in a cable from Berlin, carries an appeal from Robert Ley, National Socialist Labor Minister, for German citizens throughout the world "who are skilled laborers to return to the Fatherland, where there is an acute shortage of skilled labor." Herr Ley's appeal declares there is need for 50,000 skilled workers in the Falkersleben popular-priced automobile industry alone. The challenge to a democracy with 10,000,000 unemployed is obvious, whatever degree of propaganda is involved in the Berlin dispatch. Thus, in its own way, the events at Berchtesgarten and Munich are exerting pressure on American affairs. Overnight developments indicate that businessmen, for whatever reasons, have concluded at last that no witch hunt is intended against them by the Government's inquiry and that instead a very serious effort is intended to probe a very profound problem.

"We recognize that our economic system is not now capable of distributing (in peacetimes at least) the goods which it produces," Mr. Arnold said bluntly. He added that change and adjustment are in the air. One pattern of change is toward totalitarianism; those who hope to preserve democracy, on the other hand will seek to find out what's wrong with the present setup. Major problem here, he said, is unused productive capacity.

"By this I mean that we cannot distribute goods as fast as we can make them.

"The last depression was accompanied by a huge piling up of inventories.

"We choked ourselves with our own wealth.

General Classified

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United States and Canada

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Tel. NEWt Nth 6070

"INSUROR"
R. M. Patterson
"REALTOR"
281 Washington St., Newton Corner

BENDIX
HOME LAUNDRY
Electrical Appliances
Sold and Serviced
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

LARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
HARDWARE
J. H. Chandler & Son, Inc.
796 Beacon Street Cen. New. 4000

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

See Your Milk Perfected—Visit Our Dairy Any Time
PROMPT DELIVERY IN YOUR LOCALITY
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1456

Saunders Shops
334 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards.
Agents for
"Vanity Fair" and "Van Raalte" Hosiery and Undergarments

MASSACHUSETTS

WEST NEWTON

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook, Lehigh, Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

"Good Things to Eat"
Beckmann's
211 Main St. *Opp. City Hall*

NORWOOD

—the alice shop—
New Fall Line of Eaton's Stationery
711 Washington St., Norwood 0636-W

CLOTHING
for all the family
ORENT BROTHERS

FURNITURE VALUES
Distinction and Style in Period and Modern Sets
NORWOOD FURNITURE CO.
724 Washington Street
Phone Norwood 1132

PITTSFIELD

Walk-Over Shoes
See Our Smart New Fall Styles
WALK OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Our 81st Annual Sale
now in Full Progress
England Brothers

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
"Under Strict Laboratory Control"
MILK, CREAM AND DELICIA ICE CREAM
FRANK A. CARROLL, Manager
120 Francis Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.
Tel. 2-1561

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Foster, Manager
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

New and Daniels Service Centre
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Verified Lubrication
139 SOUTH STREET TEL. 5067

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
26 Dunham St. Dial 6996

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE ST. DIAL 2-3733

DEMONSTRATION SALE
Friend's Popular Foods
Baked Beans, Brown Bread, Scotch Oatmeal, Baked Indian Pudding, Pot Roast Beef Dinner
Kelsey's Great Market
TRULY A GREAT PLACE TO TRADE

Special Value
NEW FALL SUITS $19.50
Extra Trousers $4.00
BESSE-CLARKE
273 NORTH ST.

The Smart Hostess Serves
KULDA'S
Salted Nuts
38 South Street

Buy your Coal in October
Last good month for delivery. Before we have snow, ice and freezing weather. Buy your stoker this month. A great demand for them before cold weather.
COOPER COAL CO.
87 FENN ST.

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

Thomas S. Burgin
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

Gamble's Market
GROCERIES *and* PROVISIONS
1551 Hancock St. Gra. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

J. F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc.
27 GRANITE ST.
Reading Coal—N. E. Coke
Fuel Oil and Oil Burners
Sole Agent for "Jeddo" Coal
Deliveries in Braintree, Hingham, Weymouth and East Milton

BONDED
Fur Coats Remodeled Into New 1939 Styles
Our Master Designer will create superb styles to your individual measure.
Don't wait! Phone GRA. 8570
Estimates Given—No Obligation
QUINCY FUR SHOP
1249 HANCOCK STREET

Wilbur Coon Shoes fit ALL
5-POINTS
instead of just length and width
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Try Our WINTER STORAGE of Summer Garments
Safeguard against moths, fire, and theft
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
PRES. 5000

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

READING

TOWN OF READING, MASS.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
Dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the Home
565 Main Street Tel. Reading 1340

CLOTHES RUGS FURS CLEANSED SHAMPOOED STORED
Guaranteed Satisfaction
Stoneham Dye House
587 Main St. Reading 1420
368 Main St. Stoneham 1020

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 a. m., 5-6 p. m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
Magoun Sq. Pros. 1095-6-7
Range Burners—Asbestos Pipe Covering—Furnace and Stove Pipe—Combination Storm Doors—Weatherstrips, Metal and Wood

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
For All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

DIAMONDS WATCHES SILVERWARE JEWELRY
S. E. NORDEN
Jeweler
Fine Watch Repairing
411 Highland Ave., Davis Sq.
Som. 1012

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book.
Special Palm Beach and Linen Suits 95 cents each
870 State St. Phone 2-2138

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD (Continued)

HARVEY & LEWIS CO.
Cameras—Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens — Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

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Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Luncheonette Service
Kodaks and Films
Also nationally advertised candies, cosmetics and other lines.
H. I. Johnson Drug Co.
617 Main Street Wal. 3870

LAST 2 DAYS OF SEARS' 52ND ANNIVERSARY SALE
More for YOUR Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
240 MOODY ST. WALTHAM 2435

WATERTOWN

If you are in the Market
for a good used car
See us before you buy. Our used cars are all thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed.
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

U-m-m! Rich, Thick Cream for Breakfast
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave. Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY

Wellesley People turn in some beautiful Used Cars!
Ford
FOR INSTANCE
'34 REO SEDAN (Radio) $320
'36 FORD PHAETON $450
'35 FORD STATION WAGON $425
Pleasant, Alert Service
WELLESLEY MOTOR SALES CO.
RUSSELL BURNETT, Proprietor
475 Washington Street Wellesley 2700

Call Wellesley 0172
SWIRLS and CURLS
THIRTY CHURCH STREET
Artistic Hair Cutting and Styling
ZOTOS Machineless Permanents

Mobilubrication Certified
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Telephones Wel. 1276 or 1578
Have carefree trips . . . Let us check and lubricate your car first.

STAR MARKET CO.
SPECIAL SALE
NATIVE POULTRY
Fowl, 5 to 6 lb. average; Chicken, 4 lb. average; Broilers, 2½ to 3 lb. average, 27c lb.
583 Washington St. Wel. 2820

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsley's
Ice Creams and Candies
Try Our LUNCHEON *Specials*

WESTON

Pleasant Food Service
SELECTED MEATS
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 2300 or 2900
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
231 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WEYMOUTH

To Preserve Their Beauty
CURTAINS
Should Be Laundered Frequently
South Weymouth Laundry and Cleansing Co.
Tel. WEY 2300

WINCHESTER

Winchester's New Dress Shop
EDITH CLARK, Inc.
Showing the Newest Styles in Gowns from $7.75 up
Sportwear, featuring Gotheums Mates Hosiery
18 Thompson St. Tel. Win. 2506

HORACE FORD'S
ICE CREAM
HOT LUNCHEONS
SANDWICHES
SPECIAL DAILY-SUNDAY DINNER $1.00
Phone Win. 1907—9 Win. Ter.

WINTHROP

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES
for Boys and Men
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
for Women
LANG THE SHOEMAN
71 Jefferson St. Winthrop Center

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP (Continued)

LECHTUR'S ODORLESS CLEANSING
Stylized Cleaning
Only High Quality Work is done here
We specialize in FURS
We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us.
60 Woodside Avenue Ocean 1123
We call and deliver

THE
BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving
Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.
Tel. Ocean 0021

HERMAN'S MARKET
487 SHIRLEY STREET, OCEAN 1239

Roasting chickens	29c lb.
Native fowls (5-6 lbs. average)	29c lb.
Pot roast	29c lb.
Thick end corned beef	27c lb.
Fresh shoulders	24c lb.
Holland butter	33c lb.
Friend's beans, 2 cans	29c
Native potatoes, 15 lbs.	23c

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New England Coke
Fuel Oils
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL STREET
3-7281

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

The Hove Laundry
Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget.
H. P. and G. R. Hovey Props.
Tel. 5-3161

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, "BEAUMONT," 17 PRINCES SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W. 2 — Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

COBHAM, KENT — Attractive and unusual catering and baking business for sale. £800; accountants figures available. Box W-1175, BCM/CSM, London.

CORSETIERES

BIRMINGHAM, 24 Vernon Road, Edgbaston —Miss Adele Ziss (S. E. C. and Diploma) measures clients for "Spencer" individually designed corsets, in their own homes or at above address. Phone Edg. 3411.

ELOCUTION

SUTTON-COLDFIELD—Elocution, individual and class tuition; schools visited. ROWENA M. ROBINSON, L.R.A.M., L.G.S.M. (Eloc.), 103 Station Rd., Wylde Green. Tel. Sut. 1098.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

NEAR ORPINGTON—Furnished bungalow rent free for two days gardening offered single man. Box W-1180, BCM/CSM, London.

FLATS TO LET

HOVE, SUSSEX — Furnished flat, 3 rooms, bath; garden; best part Hove; central; moderate. Box W-1182, BCM/CSM, London.

INSURANCE

PARKSTONE, DORSET—ANNUITIES. Endowment and Children's Educational Policies. May I help you? Enquiries welcomed. GOWYN VENMAN, 7 Church Road.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARKSTONE, DORSET—Christian Scientists needing rest, welcomed at special terms; 25/- per week; references required. Further particulars, MISS DRURY, Murree Cottage.

SOUTHAMPTON—Guests welcomed in comfortable modern house; good position; quiet; garage; terms moderate. Mrs Phillips, 24 Blenheim Ave.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA, KENT. Tele. 420 — Paying guests; quiet, for rest and study; 2½ gns. DALLAS, Linden Road.

WORTHING, SUNNYCROFT Guest House, St. George's Road, 2 doors from sea; every comfort. Terms from 45/-. Mrs. Frosbrook.

POST VACANT

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—Experienced cook required for country house; kitchen-maid kept. Apply Mrs. Rawlins, Old Hundred, Tormarton, Badminton.

WANTED—Reliable couple or sisters to caretake in Westmorland house while owner is away. Apply MRS. YOUNG, Heath House, Oxshott, Surrey.

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED chauffeur mechanic; 7 years experience all types vehicles; clean licenses; good references. Box W-1179, BCM/CSM, London.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PARKSTONE, Dorset — Individual tuition in small class, private tuition, coaching. O. E. WATSON, B. A., Oxon, 21 St. Peters Road. Tel. 1184.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS
FOR SALE
Attractive well built house in good residential district. Sunny aspect with sea view. Near St. Heller. 3 reception rooms, kitchen and tiled scullery, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Walled fruit and flower garden. Hard tennis court and other useful outbuildings—cottage and garage. All main services, in all about one acre. Also adjoining land of about 2½ acres can be purchased. Box W-1158, BCM/CSM, London.

SURREY
R. PEERMAIN & CO.
ESTATE AGENTS, CAMBERLEY

TUITION

THE History and Literature of the Bible; University Extension and other lectures held throughout England and Wales. Particulars from Hon. Organising Secretary, Miss West, "Penybryn," Fox Hill, Norwood, London, S.E.19.

TYPEWRITING

TYPEWRITING and duplicating; author's MSS., specifications, scientific theses, theological and statistical work. Miss Griffin, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Evesham.

Channel Islands

GUERNSEY (Continued)

Tel. 1167 (2 lines)
DELAMARES
The General Drapers and Complete Outfitters
CHILPRUFE *Agents*
The Beehive and Market House
GUERNSEY

Le Riche's Stores Ltd.
JERSEY AND GUERNSEY
OXO
Quality Groceries and Provisions at Lowest Prices

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

THE BEXHILL COAL COMPANY, Ltd.
20 ENDWELL ROAD
TRY THIS
LOCAL COAL COMPANY
FOR ALL CLASSES OF COAL
PHONE BEXHILL 347

SUTER BROS.
13 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 333
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings, and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.

Packhams BIRMINGHAM
Royal Steam Bakery Yardley
E. HARDING
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
(P. KNIGHT LTD., Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M. I. M. T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
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EDGAR TURNER
Photographer
Enlargements of Quality
Lantern Slides
Old Photographs Reproduced
1 BARNSLEY RD., EDGBASTON 17.
Telephone Bearwood 2015

BOURNEMOUTH

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel.: 3700

NICHOLLS
for Ladies' and Children's Hand Knitted Garments
CHILPRUFE
Lingerie, Hosiery and Wools
1145 Christchurch Road

At Your Service
BURTWELL BUTCHER BOURNEMOUTH
217 CHARMINSTER ROAD
Nr. Five Ways
Phone WINTON 2247

W.A.M. TYRE C/o 29 Ashley Rd, Boscombe 2258.
ANY MAKE of TYRE supplied
TYRES

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
Dressing Gowns, Golf Hose, Sweaters, Shawls, Coats, Dresses, Rugs, Hand-Woven Tweeds, Wool in all shades.
119 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth (Near Horse Shoe Common) Phone 4357

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
62, 64, 66 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 439. Also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road. Tel. Boscombe 321.

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

SEE NEXT PAGE

Channel Islands

GUERNSEY

Lovell & Co
Telephone 481 Established 1870
79 & 81 SMITH STREET, Guernsey
Complete House Furnishers and House Agents

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

BOURNEMOUTH

Premier Furnishing Store

Now four acres of space devoted to the making of beautiful homes. Three furnished homes built in the Show Rooms, Travel Bureau, Bargain Floor. Pick of the World's newest Furnishing Ideas.

J. J. Allen LTD

THE QUADRANT
BOURNEMOUTH

Tel. 512, also at London, Southampton Southbourne

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH

Removal Experts, Decorators Complete. House Furnishers Carpet and Curtain Specialists China, Glass, Ironmongery, etc.

Anderson & McAuley
LTD.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN, DOWN QUILTS, BLANKETS, FANCY LINEN, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY AND LINGERIE.

The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888, 3889

FOOT COMFORT
- We offer a Shoe Service for
- all those who appreciate the
- value of correct fitting.

CRAWSHAWS SHOE SHOP
238 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist, Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea
Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room
ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 WESTERN ROAD, BRIGHTON

WILLIAM HILL
(HOVE) LTD.
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING

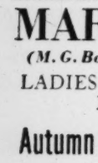
BRISTOL

MARY 'Phone 24200
(M. G. Bond) Personal Attention
LADIES' OUTFITTER and MILLINER

Autumn Millinery Display
Complete with entirely new range of ATTRACTIVE WOOLLIES
Bear Brand Hose: 8½ to 10½ from 2/- to 6/11
Agent for QUELRAYN RAINWEAR
52 Redcliff Hill, opposite the church

Everything Floral
LUKE ROGERS & SONS
(Member F. T. D. A.)
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
NURSERYMEN & FLORISTS
101 Whiteladies Rd., Clifton. Ph. 35269
and at Warwick Rd., Redland, and Canford Lane, Westbury

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
AND
DRY CLEANERS
DARING VALUES in QUALITY FASHIONS
for All Occasions
Model Coats, Suits, Gowns, Knitwear
Furs, Hat Favourites, all at your favourite prices. Phone 24309.
DOROTHY BELLAMY
13 Bridge Street, Bristol Bridge

F. G. DENMAN
Jewellers

Comprehensive Selection of CLOCKS and WATCHES
Expert Repair Service
173 Whiteladies Rd., Clifton
(Left Blackboy Hill from Downs)

The "Lambkin" Coat 52/6
New Autumn Shades
JOLLY & SON Ltd.
BRISTOL

A. E. FINCH
Electrical Engineer and Contractor
Electric Lamps and Supplies
Experimental and Technical Apparatus Made to Customers' Requirements
Colston Yard, 86 Colston St., Bristol 1

ENGLAND

BRISTOL (Continued)

EAT SUNSHINE BREAD
WILLIS & SONS
The only firm in this City manufacturing Bread with this process.

This Bread has been awarded over 300 Cups, Trophies and Medals, open to the United Kingdom.
Phone 45978 for a sample to the
SUNSHINE BAKERY
388 Filton Avenue, Horfield, Bristol

Diadem Flour
E. BENNETT
Family Grocer
432 GLOUCESTER ROAD
(Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield Tel. 46023
Orders solicited and delivered

Massingham
STOKES CROFT and HIGH STREET
Time to buy your winter-weight Moccasin Shoes, 12/11 and 14/11

Madame Elsa
40 Triangle West, Clifton
(Opposite Picture House)
Costumes, Day and Evening Gowns, Specialists in O. S. and W. X. Sizes
TELEPHONE 23460

H. E. SAUNDERS
Grocer and Provision Merchant
17 Cotham Rd. South Tel. 21882
4 Russell Grove, Westbury Park
Tel: 46985
CARSONS CHOCOLATES

You Require Insurance
Therefore you need the services of a broker. It will cost you nothing to consult
A. E. GRIGG & COMPANY
36 Baldwin Street, Bristol, 1.
INSURANCE BROKERS since 1879. Annuities. Endowment. Employer's Liability. Fire, Motor, Marine, etc

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS

94A WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

Bracher's LIMITED
Leather Goods
40 Queen's Road, Bristol, 8
CHURCHILL & SON
Limited
66 PARK STREET
BRISTOL

Pianos, Gramophones
Radio, Records, Music
Tuning and Repairs

BROMLEY

ALEX. TOSLAND & SON
Decorating and Painting Furnishing Specialists
BROMLEY KENT
Telephone Ravensbourne 0216

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in repairs.
118 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

CAMBERLEY

G. Hughes
Fruiterer and Greengrocer
66 HIGH STREET, CAMBERLEY
TELEPHONE 369
Families Waited On Daily
A. RUSSELL & SON
Fishmongers, Poulterers and Game Dealers

42 PARK ST. Ph. Camberley 802

The MANDARIN CAFE
25 and 1A High Street, Camberley and Fleet Road, Fleet
Phones Camberley 419 and Fleet 400
Home Made Cakes, Cooked Meats, Pies, Pastry and Cold Sweets
CATERING A SPECIALITY

We recommend
MASCOT From 16/9 SHOES
C. W. SOMMERFIELD
77, High Street, CAMBERLEY

C. W. HAND
90 Park St., Camberley Phone 732
BUILDER and DECORATOR
PLUMBER and CARPENTER
All Branches of House Repairs
HICKMOTT & CO.
(F. W. INWOOD)
Booksellers, Printers Stationers
7 London Road, Camberley Phone 141

PAGE of Camberley
Departmental Store and Furniture Showrooms

GEO. SMALLBONE
High Class Grocer and Provision Merchant
FRUITERER and GREENGROCER
Full Range of Heins 57 Varieties
59 and 41 High Street, Camberley
Telephone 312

ENGLAND

CAMBERLEY (Continued)

Phone: CAMBERLEY 897
Brimson's
PARK STREET, CAMBERLEY.
Macfarlane's Biscuits
Orange Blossom Honey 1/3 per carton
Moor Honey 1/3 per carton
White Clover Honey ½ per carton

H. SOLOMON & SONS
Automobile Engineers
Any make of car supplied.
Efficient service.
9 High St., Camberley Phone 34

F. STOKES & SONS
HEATHERSIDE DAIRY
38 Park Street Phone 679 Camberley
PASTEURISED SAFEST MILK
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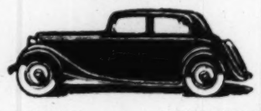
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

A Windy Morning

A Story for Children

"It was a windy morning," said Uncle Peter. "The wind came in gusts. W-o-o-o - sh! And then it would calm down. And just when you thought it had calmed down for good the wind would come in another gust. Wish-h-h-h-h-h! It was such a windy morning that when one person met another person they would stop and tell each other what a windy morning it was. Woo-o-o-o-sh. And then the next time it blew it seemed to blow harder than the last time it blew. It was such a windy morning that if it had been wash day ladies who had done a wash would have had to use six clothespins every time they hung up a handkerchief to dry to keep it from blowing off the clothesline. It was such a windy morning—"

"What were Percy Pig and Edward Elephant doing?" asked Jimmie.

"You haven't told us anything about them for quite a long time, Uncle Peter," said Jennie.

"Percy Pig and Edward Elephant," said Uncle Peter, "were on their way to school. There had been some talk at breakfast between Mr. and Mrs. Pig about letting Percy go to school such a windy day, and between Mr. Elephant and Mrs. Elephant about letting Edward go to school such a windy day, but Mr. Pig and Mrs. Pig had looked out of the window and decided that the wind was blowing toward the schoolhouse and would help Percy along instead of hindering him. Mr. Elephant and Mrs. Elephant had looked out of the window and decided the same thing about Edward. So Percy and Edward were on their way to school, and each time there came a gust of wind it helped them along.

"'How I wish, Percy,' said Edward, blowing along, 'that we had five cents.'

"'So do I, Edward,' said Percy, blowing along, 'and then we could buy a big round red apple at the grocery store and give it to Miss Peppermint.'

"'That was my thought too, Percy,' said Edward. 'A big round red apple. She could keep it on her desk while she is instructing us and eat it with pleasure during recess.'

"'But we haven't five cents, Percy,' said Edward. 'Good morning, Mr. Robinson.'

"'Alas no, Edward,' said Percy. 'Good morning, Mr. Robinson.'

"Mr. Robinson was coming out of his gate as they went by. He greeted them courteously and followed behind them on his way to the railway station, but not so fast as Percy and Edward because he was a large man and not very quick on his feet. They were almost out of hearing when they heard an exclamation of dismay from Mr. Robinson, and when they looked about there was Mr. Robinson clasping both hands to his bare head.

"'He's lost his hat, Percy,' said Edward.

"'It's coming right toward us, Edward,' said Percy.

"'Catch it, Percy,' cried Edward.

"'Grab it, Edward,' cried Percy.

"'I've got it, Percy,' cried Edward.

"'So have I, Edward,' cried Percy.

"And so they had. Both at the same time."

"'Well, well, well,' said Mr. Robinson, coming up with them. 'Thank you. Thank you. My hat. Wouldn't have lost it for anything.'

"Mr. Robinson felt in his pocket. He found a penny in his trousers pocket, and another penny in each of his vest pockets.

"'Here we are,' said Mr. Robinson. 'Thank you. Thank you. Saved my hat.' And he gave the five pennies to Percy Pig and Edward Elephant."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Good Books and Their Authors

This list is shared by a Greenville, Florida, reader. Can you identify each book with its author correctly, as indicated by example checked?

1	My Antonia	Kipling	
2	John Brown's Body	Galsworthy	
3	The Good Earth	Cather	✓
4	Les Miserables	Connelly	
5	Ghosts	Benet	
6	Kim	Buck	
7	One More River	Ibsen	
8	Jungle Peace	Sandburg	
9	Chicago Poems	Beebe	
10	Green Pastures	Hugo	

A "Friday" Puzzle

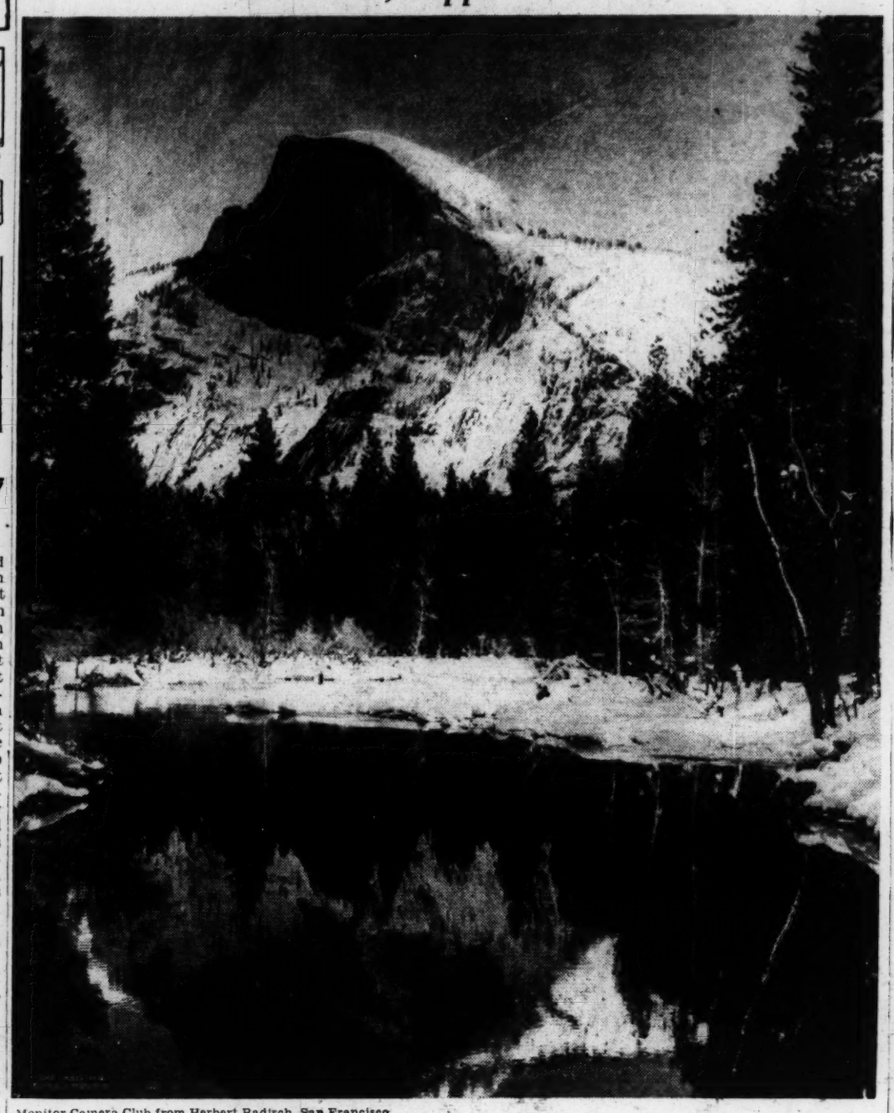
Definitions are given below for words to be filled in:

```
F — — — — —
— R — — — —
— — I — — —
— — — D — —
— — — — A —
— — — — — Y
```

(1) An intimate associate. (2) A farm. (3) Pendant mass of ice. (4) To make firm. (5) Regular. (6) Verses.

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Half Dome, Capped With Snow



Monitor Camera Club from Herbert Radisch, San Francisco

This Majestic Peak, Situated in Yosemite Valley, Calif., Is 8,852 Feet High.

Party Fun

Cup Baseball

Take a cup, or any small receptacle which has a handle. To the handle, tie a string with a small ball, or wad of paper, fastened to the other end. Hold the cup in the hand and swing it so as to throw the ball in the air. Then try to catch the ball in the cup.

If played as a game, each child gets 3 outs (3 misses). Each time the ball is caught, it counts as one run. —Ellen J. M., Rutherford, N. J.

Quotation for Today

EVERY heart that has beat strong and cheerfully has left a hopeful impulse behind it in the world, and bettered the tradition of mankind.—R. L. STEVENSON.

'I Intend to Be Heard'

If you know how to use your voice properly, you can almost whisper and still be heard a long way. When asked how he can make a mere murmur carry from the stage to the peanut gallery, Walter Huston replied, "I intend to be heard."—Ashington Collieries Magazine.

In Lighter Vein

Polite

"Why do you always take off your hat when I tell a joke?"

"That's my way of greeting old acquaintances."—Tit-Bits.

Slightly

Young Coed: "Oh, Dad, I've just discovered that the girl who sits next to me in chemistry has a hat exactly like mine."

Father: "So I suppose you want me to buy a new one?"

Coed: "Well, darling, that would be cheaper than changing schools."
—Wall St. Journal.

The Confession

The mother of two small boys went into the bathroom to find the elder of the two in the bath tub and the smaller mopping up water spilled over the top of the overfull tub.

"It's all right, mom," said the younger, "I'm getting a nickel to take the blame."—June Provines in Chicago Tribune.

Tsk! Tsk!

The touring company had never been of the best, and when they reached the stage of playing to the family of the man who owned the little country theater, and found that they left at the end of the first act, it was decided to break up.

Two of the actors set out to work their way back to London.

They were lucky enough to get a passage on a barge, and when passing through a lock they overheard this conversation:

"What you got on board this trip, Jim?"

"Load of fertilizer and a couple of actors, Bert."

The two actors looked at each other in silence, and sighed deeply. "Cyril," said one, "shall we never top the bill?"—Answers.

Daily Anecdote

The Remaking of a Name

When Mme. Modjeska first arrived in the United States, her name was not the beautiful one which Americans soon learned to love, but was "Modrzejewska"; in fact, that name ever remained her professional one in the theaters of her native Poland and in Europe, where she attained some of her greatest triumphs and honors long before she dreamed of conquering a new world.

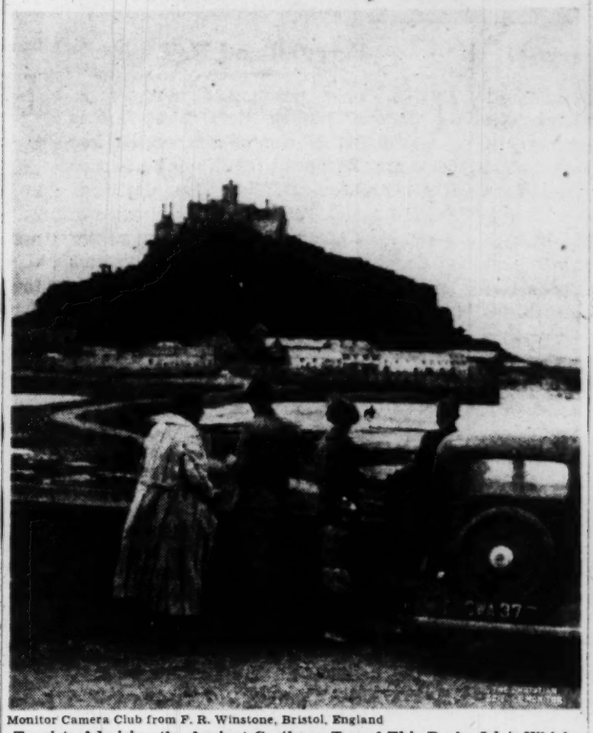
It was John McCullough, the noted American tragedian, with whom she first acted in San Francisco, who decided upon her new name. When confronted with "Modrzejewska," he said to her: "Who on earth could read that, Madame? I fear you will be compelled to change your name."

She suggested "Modgeska," which McCullough smiling said would remind the public of "Madagascar." The "g" was then alternated to "j."

"Now," the tragedian said, "It is quite easy to read, and it is beautiful to the ear."

And thus the name "Modjeska" was made, and lived to twinkle over half the world.

St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall

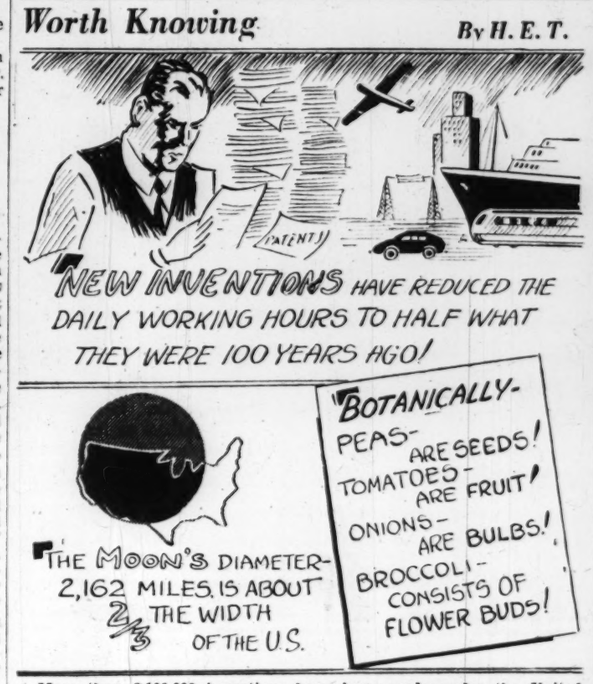


Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, England

Tourists Admiring the Ancient Castle on Top of This Rocky Islet, Which Is Cut Off at High Tide.

Worth Knowing

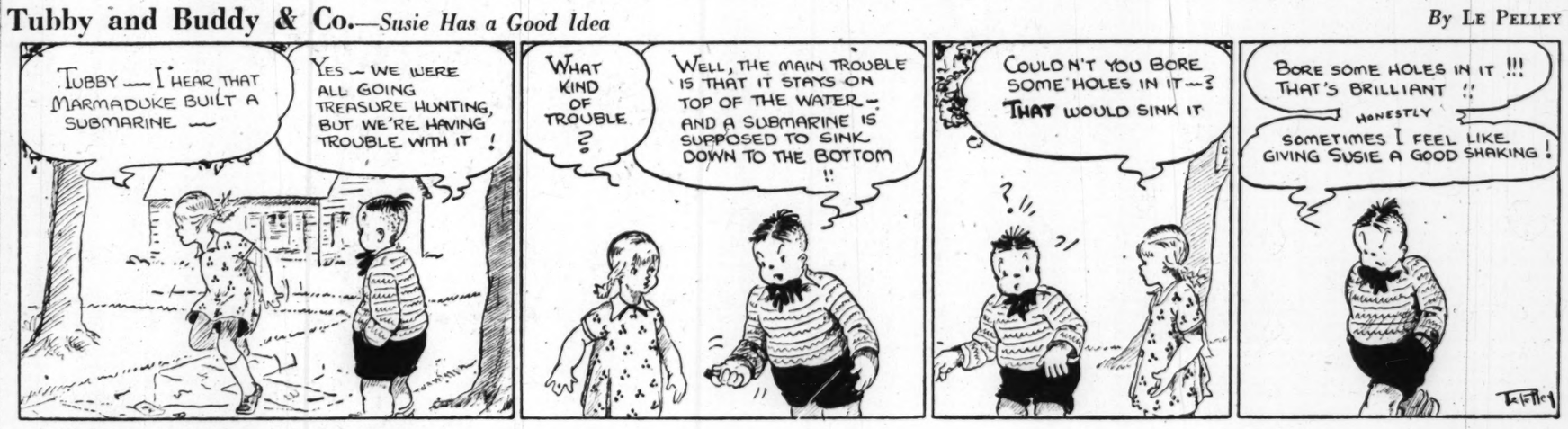
By H. E. T.


PATENTS
NEW INVENTIONS HAVE REDUCED THE DAILY WORKING HOURS TO HALF WHAT THEY WERE 100 YEARS AGO!
THE MOON'S DIAMETER-2,162 MILES, IS ABOUT ⅔ THE WIDTH OF THE U.S.
BOTANICALLY-
PEAS- ARE SEEDS!
TOMATOES- ARE FRUIT!
ONIONS- ARE BULBS!
BROCCOLI- CONSISTS OF FLOWER BUDS!

More than 2,100,000 inventions have been made under the United States Patent Law of 1836.

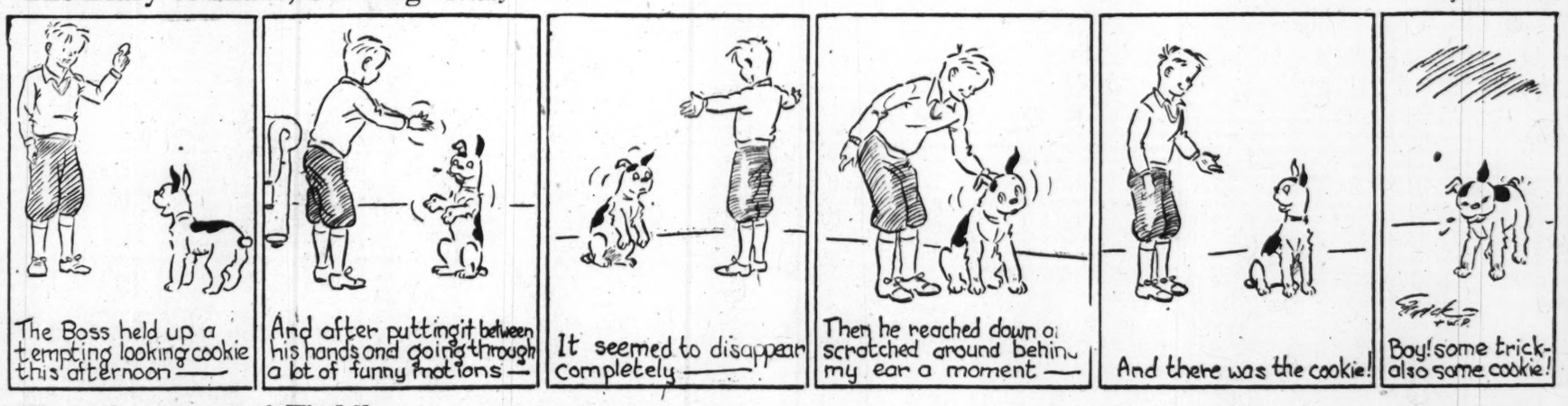
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Susie Has a Good Idea*

By Le Pelley


TUBBY — I HEAR THAT MARMADUKE BUILT A SUBMARINE —
YES — WE WERE ALL GOING TREASURE HUNTING, BUT WE'RE HAVING TROUBLE WITH IT !
WHAT KIND OF TROUBLE ?
WELL, THE MAIN TROUBLE IS THAT IT STAYS ON TOP OF THE WATER — AND A SUBMARINE IS SUPPOSED TO SINK DOWN TO THE BOTTOM !!
COULDN'T YOU BORE SOME HOLES IN IT — ? THAT WOULD SINK IT
BORE SOME HOLES IN IT !!! THAT'S BRILLIANT !!
HONESTLY
SOMETIMES I FEEL LIKE GIVING SUSIE A GOOD SHAKING !
LeFelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Tricky*

By Carmack


The Boss held up a tempting looking cookie this afternoon —
And after putting it between his hands and going through a lot of funny motions —
It seemed to disappear completely —
Then he reached down a scratched around behind my ear a moment —
And there was the cookie!
Boy! some trick- also some cookie!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Fine Weather for Ducks*

By The Hagers

THE SKY WAS GROWING OVERCAST; THE BAROMETER WAS FALLING FAST.
SAID T. FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE, "IT'S PLAIN THAT WE'RE ABOUT TO HAVE SOME RAIN."
INSTEAD OF LOOKING FOR A PLACE THAT OFFERED THEM A SHELTERED SPACE,
ALL DRAKEVILLE REVELED IN THE POUR BY STOPPING WORK AND QUACKING, "MORE!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Pupil of Liszt

Berlin

Many years ago a young German pianist was planning to give her first recital. She was an excellent player, but so many are excellent players, and she dreaded the event. She was very poor, and success meant everything to her.

She said to herself: "If only I were to put 'a pupil of Liszt' on my notices, perhaps it would draw an audience." Hardly had she done *so*, however, than she was horrified to learn that Liszt was at that moment staying in the town.

Filled with shame, she determined to confess. Trembling, she called at the house, and begged the servant to tell the Abbé that a young girl desired to see him urgently. She was shown into a room where the great master with his long white hair was seated in an armchair reading. She poured forth her tale—how desperately she wanted to succeed, and how she had fallen into temptation.

He listened quietly. Then, pointing to the piano, told her to play one of the pieces she intended to include in her program. She had chosen one of Liszt's own compositions. When she had done so, the venerable man rose and, having played it as it should be played, told her to go over the music once more.

As she finished, he placed his hand on her head and whispered: "Go, my daughter; you can now say truly that you are a pupil of Liszt."

Did You Ever Wonder

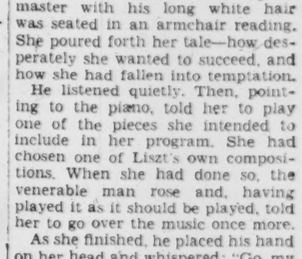
What the Difference Is Between a Crocodile And an Alligator?

Crocodiles and alligators are so similar in appearance that the old naturalists classed them together. In popular speech, also, the two are frequently confused. The crocodile and the alligator differ, however.

Under the general name crocodilia are included crocodiles, garials (or gavials) of India, caymans of the Upper Amazon in South America, and alligators.

The crocodile gets its name from the Latin crocodilus, and is a large thick-skinned, long-tailed aquatic reptile found in tropical Africa, Asia, Australia, and America. It is one of the largest living reptiles, reported to have reached a length of 33 feet!

The alligator was mistakenly named el lagarto, "the lizard," by



the Spaniards. It is found only in the warmer parts of America, except for one species which is a native of China.

The alligator differs from the crocodile chiefly in having a broader and shorter head, with a more obtuse snout, and in having the fourth enlarged tooth of the upper jaw fit into a pit formed for it within the upper one, instead of into an external notch. Also, it does not have a jagged fringe on its hind legs and feet, as the crocodile does; and the hind feet are webbed less than half way to the tips of the toes.

Unlike ducks and many other web-footed creatures, alligators and crocodiles do not use their feet in swimming. They hold their feet close to their sides when in the water, propelling themselves by strokes of the powerful tail.

Both alligators and crocodiles are hatched from eggs slightly larger than hen's eggs. The young break through the tough shell of the egg which houses them by means of an "egg-tooth" on the tip of the snout. This "egg-tooth," however, is lost soon after the baby reptile is hatched.—W. P. Keasbey.

Odds and Ends

Imported Ivy.

Boston Ivy is native to the Orient and was probably brought to New England by Yankee traders returning from China and Japan.

Growing in Popularity

Badminton, which only in recent years has become popular in the United States, has been popular in England since about 1890.

Bakelite

Bakelite, the well-known substitute for hard rubber which is used extensively for insulating electrical apparatus and in countless other ways, was named after its inventor, L. H. Backeland.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Good Books and Their Authors: My Antonia—Cather; John Brown's Body—Benet; The Good Earth—Buck; Les Miserables—Hugo; Ghosts—Ibsen; Kim—Kipling; One More River—Galsworthy; Jungle Peace—Beebe; Chicago Poems—Sandburg; Green Pastures—Connelly.

A "Friday" Puzzle: Friend, grange, icicle, harden, formal, poetry.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Democratic Diplomacy

HOUSE of Commons approval of Prime Minister Chamberlain's course in the recent crisis sets the seal of official sanction on a policy the public apparently approved in an immediate wave of relief from fears of war. Indeed, it might be asked, What would happen now if Parliament disapproved? But on these great questions where the peoples—through today's instantaneous facilities for registering public opinion—express a decided view parliaments do not reverse it.

It was so with the Washington naval disarmament agreement. It was so with the plan for setting up the Irish Free State. The popular veto of the Hoare-Laval plan was another example. And in the last two weeks the world has witnessed both sides of the phenomena: first the stiffening of opinion after Godesberg and then the popular "vote for peace" when Munich was presented as a peace of mutual concessions. In each case there has been a democratic decision, a "radio referendum" which legislatures merely ratified.

This new method of popular rule has its pitfalls. Insufficient information or momentary emotion may betray it. In the Hoare-Laval instance it resulted in worse terms for Ethiopia. And the present case has already shown how great is the danger that a negative aversion to or fear of war may not do much to make a positive peace.

Yet the Commons debate has brought out little that was not known. It has given vivid expression to the deep uneasiness with which even some of Mr. Chamberlain's supporters view the policy of making concessions in the name of friendliness but under compulsion of threats. And it has found Mr. Chamberlain shedding little new light on his reasons for assuming that Germany would resort to war—which is the basic assumption on which all approval of his course, all popular acclaim for the Munich "peace," must rest.

Yet no one has proved that war would not have resulted. And most of all the Commons debate has disclosed the difficulties of democratic diplomacy. Mr. Chamberlain makes a very effective explanation of the failure either to say to Germany, "Britain will fight if you invade Czechoslovakia" or to say to Czechoslovakia, "We cannot fight for you; you had better make the best terms possible."

No clear-cut decision either way could be taken, he declares. He felt he could not say to the people of the United Kingdom—or of the Dominions—"This is a vital, sacred cause." For a few hours after Godesberg he appeared almost ready to say that. And the people appeared ready to respond. United resistance was that close, a fact that might well be noted in the totalitarian states.

And yet Britain could not tell Czechoslovakia it could expect no help—as long as France might be involved. It does seem that some better understanding might have been expected as to what France would do in any given case.

The whole experience exhibits a pulling two ways which the democracies have got to face and work out. There is the desire to win peace by fairness. On the other hand there is the desire to keep out of war by making concessions.

But at some point the division in democratic opinion over methods will be removed by agreement on principle. It almost happened after Godesberg. And the farther dictatorships press their expansion the closer will come this unity on a basis of reason and justice.

Farming Becomes Marketing

SIGNIFICANT changes are taking place in the United States Department of Agriculture. Secretary Henry A. Wallace announces a reorganization by which the old Agricultural Adjustment Administration becomes absorbed into the regular activities of the Department through the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, with its functions vastly augmenting those of the bureau.

This, in a way, only symbolizes and ratifies a change of direction that has been going on for several years in the Department of Agriculture. Since 1920, the problem has been to sell what was being produced. Marketing or attempted regulation of production has become the bigger side of Government aid.

What direction the activities of this far-flung agricultural bureaucracy will take depends largely on a development outside its own field. This is the question of cultivating markets for agricultural products.

Theoretically it is possible for American farmers to cut their production to the American demand. But this means a cut of more than half in the case of cotton, nearly half in the case of wheat. Such a tremendous change would mean either displacement and starvation for thousands on thousands of farm families, or else regimentation of the most ruthless and prying kind, with the Government policing every farm to spread the poverty by enforcement of marketing quotas, acreage allotments, and the like. The surest way to avoid such regimentation is to foster the trade-agreements program of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, with its promise of wider markets for the bounty American agriculture is capable of producing.

Farewell and Hail

THE "only permanent minister in Europe" has resigned. That fact is symbolic of the change which has come over European conditions and hopes since Aristide Briand thus described Eduard Beneš. Likewise, the influence of permanent ideals with which the names of Beneš and Briand are associated seems now to be in abeyance.

It is a partial abeyance, and temporary—indeed, it is only an apparent one. Even to words of farewell such as M. Beneš uttered, peoples throughout the democratic world must respond with "Hail!" The words breathe a spirit—patience, tolerance—that is best understood where the ultimate futility of force and the ultimate victory of law remain unshaken convictions.

"I am and will remain a convinced democrat. . . . I shall look with hope on our national future. . . . In time new shoots will go out from the tree."

M. Beneš, with Masaryk, helped to found the Czechoslovakian State. In what humble circumstances did these men begin their careers, sons of the people, with faith in the people and the popular ideal of government, not only in national but in international spheres. In similarly humble surroundings the Czechoslovakian State was conceived—a small Paris apartment. There was no sparing of labor or risk. From his efforts in Prague in World War days M. Beneš had to escape to Switzerland to save his life. In office, his average work-day contained seventeen hours.

That risk and that work have not been in vain. There were faults in Czechoslovakian administration, though less grievous than in many other states whose minority problems have not become international issues. The "evolution" M. Beneš hoped would solve the racial question within Czechoslovakia perhaps was allowed to take too much its own time. Yet the attitude of a people nurtured in self-government for twenty years has in crisis displayed a heroic self-control that must re-inspire all liberty-loving people. And the very circumstance that brings M. Beneš' farewell, brings a reawakening in countless places of the determination to realize and make secure in human experience those permanent influences which alone can infuse international relationships with peace and honor.

Autumn or Fall?

WHEN corn ears turn brown and hang downward, when nuts thud on thin sod or clatter on the bare earth, when leaves redden and yellow, when the lawn caretaker rakes them into heaps, and coal trucks rumble in speeded-up delivery, there is no mistaking the season. But do you call it autumn, or fall?

"In every way," says a learned Englishman of old London, "fall is better on the merits than autumn. It is short, Saxon, picturesque. It reveals its derivation to every one who uses it, not to the scholar only as does autumn. We once had as good a right to it as the Americans, but we have chosen to let the right lapse so that to use this monosyllable now is little better than larceny."

Apparently autumn is now English, while fall is American. Further investigation reveals autumn as better suited to verse, with fall congenial to prose. The searcher can scarcely find a poetic reference to fall whereas he encounters autumn almost at every turn—"yellow autumn wreathed with nodding corn," "autumn is the mellow time," "autumn nodding o'er the plain," "an autumn that grew by reaping," "autumn days are here again," "autumn's fire," "happy autumn-fields," "the windy lights of autumn," and "autumnal leaves in Vallombrosa."

Autumn has won classic approval and wide sanction through long usage; it bespeaks the scholarly. Fall is popular because of its shortness and ease of enunciation. But autumn remains the poets' favorite because autumnal glory has a poetic ring and fall, it seems, has none.

Will the Councils Block Plan E?

UNLESS the City Councils in Cambridge, Quincy and Waltham approve transmission of the Plan E petitions to the Secretary of State before noon Saturday, the question whether these cities shall have the Proportional Representation Council-City Manager form of government will not appear on the November 8 ballot. Naturally, supporters of this governmental advance are disturbed that their efforts should hang upon the last-minute decisions of council groups not in sympathy with the objectives of Plan E.

But actually this situation is not without potentialities for good. Experience of other cities has shown that reform movements flourish best where opposition is strongest. The very tactics that Plan E supporters complain about are the best possible advertisements to citizens of the urgent need for eliminating machine manipulations.

At worst, the obstructionists can delay the vote two years. At best, the present situation can rally irresistible public impetus behind a form of government that elsewhere has operated to prevent the blocking of the desires of the many by the will of the few.

Nostalgic Economics

Book News of the Day

HERBERT AGAR must be taken seriously, not merely because he writes well enough to win a Pulitzer prize, but because he is one of the most able and persistent advocates of a moral revival. Most of us are in favor of morality, but we frequently make the mistake of leaving it out of our approach to current issues. Mr. Agar has unfailingly put it in the forefront of his recommendations. Morality was his arch in "The Land of the Free," in his Pulitzer selection, "The People's Choice," and now it holds a favored position in THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, $3).

The fault is in ourselves, not in our institutions, that America finds itself struggling to realize the ideal of equality and happiness set forth in the preamble to the Declaration of Independence. And not until there is a moral renaissance will the American Dream take shape.

But Mr. Agar knows that the word "morality" does not appear on any ballot. Men as voters have to select one of the political parties and they carry concrete names like Republican, Democrat, Communist and Socialist. The voter has to choose among definite platforms. In other words he has to express his concept of morality through imperfect, specific choices, or become a political anarchist.

So Mr. Agar in this book, as in his others, urges that Americans undertake to curb finance capitalism and fight their way back to small-scale industry. He blames finance capitalism for maladjustment of wealth, extremes of poverty and riches, and corruption of democracy by special privilege.

In his present book Mr. Agar pursues his theme by means of a study of the successes and failures of the Democratic Party in resisting the growth of finance capitalism. While exposing the fallow periods, especially after the Civil War, he contends that, through such men as Jackson, Jefferson, Bryan, and Wilson, the Democratic Party has a somewhat better record than the Hamilton-Whig-Republican dynasty in its support of the ideal of "equality and no privilege."

President Roosevelt receives only cursory attention, since Mr. Agar does not delve deeply into the New Deal. But partial approval of the Roosevelt program is implied in the author's assertion that government action must be relied upon to break the concentrated control of finance capitalism and restore democracy.

This reviewer is impressed and tantalized by the many idyllic pictures of a nation happy and independent in a recaptured economy of little farms and little factories and little shops. But neither Mr. Agar's books nor the books of any other author he has read have demonstrated how we shall ever manage this trip back to yesterday. There is something inordinately solid looking about the United States Steel Corporation and something extremely sensible in mass production, centralized purchasing and other large-scale operations. Do we want to lose their technical fertility, if we could? The faster we can produce what we need, the more time we should have for moral values.

The threat of Communism and Fascism represents probably a social and political concomitant of the existing stage of technical and industrial progress. We cannot therefore evade them by fleeing to a lower level of progress. Some day we shall have to stand and solve the problem of the complexities inherent in historical advance. And it might as well be now.

R. M. B.

Young Radical

Big Little Moments

ITALY is not a very safe place for young men with radical ideas. The young man who is writing so earnestly at the desk in the dingy little newspaper office knows that fact all too well. That pallor on his cheeks comes from five months in prison. But he doesn't care. His eyes blaze with suppressed indignation as his pen races across the page. Let them put him in prison! Let them exile him! Let them execute him! In his mind's eye he sees Garibaldi leading his Red Shirts to victory. He sees Mazzini, exiled though he was, driving the young liberals of Italy with the power of his pen.

The young man's own pen hesitates a moment as he pictures these great liberals, these fearless leaders who helped make Italy a great, unified nation. His eyes gleam a little brighter. Perhaps . . . perhaps some day he, too, will take his place in the pages of history along with these men. . . .

He dips his pen in the inkwell and returns to his writing:

". . . Imagine an Italy in which thirty-six millions should all think the same, as though their brains were made in an identical mold, and you would have a madhouse, or rather, a kingdom of utter boredom or imbecility."

The young radical rereads this last sentence. A grim smile flickers momentarily over his hard mouth. The government may try to make others think as though their minds were cut from the same mold, but not him. Freedom of thought and freedom of speech are essential to the free Italy he conceives of.

Time brings all things, he thinks. After all, the year is 1912 and he is just a young newspaper editor named Benito Mussolini.

VANSANT CORYELL

Robber Castle in Palestine

NOWHERE is there a country more full of contrasts than Palestine. Here in Galilee, for instance, where the blue of the lake smiles so sweetly back to the smiling sky, where jeweled lilies of the field are scattered so lavishly over the hillsides, where memory lingers over the name of every mountain and valley—how could anyone think ill of his neighbor?

And yet history proves this country to have had a propensity for lawlessness from earliest times. Whether the land has ever been productive enough to promote quiet ordered living is a mooted question. Beautiful though it appears today, with a wild grandeur that inspires the heart, no ardent agriculturist could look without a sigh at the barren treeless slopes gashed with deep gulleys where the winter rains have worn away the soil.

Can the land of Palestine support even as many people as live in it today? The Arab population, of course, says NO.

Others point to centuries of neglect under Turkish rule, when every growing thing was taxed, so that unless a tree bore olives or figs or apricots, its shadow and its beauty were too dearly bought, and so the tree was cut down. Bible references to bay and palm, and to forests of oak and evergreen, would indicate better conditions in the past. But to bring back the land to productiveness today would call for an immense amount of money and an intensive cultivation and irrigation, terracing the slopes and buttressing them with stone to hold the moisture until the crops ripen. Could the money be found? Are there farmers who would devote such tireless labor as would restore the green fields and groves and vineyards of old? The Jews would be glad of the opportunity; but the Arabs are in no mood to permit immigration today.

* * *

And so the land lies basking in the brilliant sunlight, with its rocks and briars and tufted sword-grass where goats wander without restraint.

And here the Sons of Ishmael flourish, finding little to delight them in their crooked-stick farming methods, and finding, too, that there is no dearth of pilgrims to the land that is "Holy" to Moslem, Jew, and Christian, often people of wealth from distant lands with little means of redress for assault or injury; what more natural than that these good folk should share their substance with less fortunate brethren?

The very conformation of the country favors lawlessness; for Palestine is a land of ravines and caves and rocky projections that afford perfect hiding places.

The ancient haunt of robbers shown in our drawing was once a series of water-worn caves in the perpendicular cliff beside the Valley of Pigeons, charming valley that leads from the Sea of Galilee past the Horns of Hattin whose ancient volcano bed is plainly visible, past weathered plateaus and fan-shaped volcanic canyons, out to the main road for Jerusalem.

So the men who looked from this secure position high on the face of the cliff had complete survey of the valley below; and as they fortified their chain of caves with masonry on the outside, and cut stairways connecting the various elevations of caverns within, they gradually produced a castle as complete as a Norman stronghold. There were stables for a hundred or more horses, besides halls and corridors and chambers, and deep cisterns dug in the solid rock to provide water for this self-contained little city.

It gives a curious feeling of witnessing the transition in human history from cave-dwellings to plain-dwellings, for here we have the elements of both; bastions that recall Roman towers, vaulted ceilings and pointed windows that combine the shapings of nature with the works of man, massive openings with depressions where the heavy doors once swung.

* * *

There is a tale of a certain Roman official who was determined to arrest the outlaws in this stronghold; and the only way he could get his soldiers into the castle was to swing them down by rope over the top of the palisades into the windows, and by this method the robbers were taken in their own nest.

Today it is difficult to explore much of the interior even after one has clambered unmolested up to the dizzy height, because the masonry has fallen into ruin and the stairways are gone. But the glimpses and vistas seen in strange half-light that filters through broken stonework and cluttered passageways give a vivid fantasy to the scene. We can look out from some aperture, window it may be, cave opening perhaps, and view the valley spread out below us, with the Sea of Galilee in the distance. In the old Roman days, the lake was fringed with towns and villas and fashionable bathing resorts, and the road was thick with people going to Nazareth and Jerusalem from Capernaum and Bethsaida and Chorazin.

"Woe unto thee, Chorazin! Woe unto thee, Bethsaida!" said Jesus, as he saw the luxuriousness and materiality of those cities. "And thou, Capernaum, which art exalted unto heaven." Today their white pillars and richly sculptured friezes lie beneath the dust of centuries along the shore, and the robbers' den has been abandoned to the birds, in the Valley of Pigeons.

NANCY BARNHART

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Help for the Czechs"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My profound gratitude is due the Monitor for the editorial "Help for the Czechs." Surely here is a task for each newspaper in every democracy, namely, to tell the people exactly how to help the Czechs with dollars and cents, since we have not seen our way clear to help them in a larger way. In times of flood, hurricane and other disaster our purse strings are loosed as we think that but for an interval of miles it might be our own homes swept away! Now even more must every thinking person realize that these innocent people are refugees so the rest of the world may have peace. Please tell us not once but very often how we may best help with the money that we have already dedicated to this cause.

Boston — SUBSCRIBER

The Wide Horizon

Foreign Rights in War-Torn China

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

HOW far can normal foreign rights in China be upheld in the face of the undeclared Sino-Japanese war? What, if any consideration should be given to the fact that, regardless of the absence of a formal declaration of war, hostilities of an intensive character are in progress? How far is it desirable to go in holding Japan responsible for loss of foreign lives and damage to foreign property arising out of the conduct of military operations?

These have been perplexing problems for the American State Department and the British Foreign Office ever since the war began. The list of complaints of violation of foreign rights is a long one and is capable of further extension so long as foreign individuals and foreign property remain within range of artillery and airplanes. The two most spectacular "incidents" were the sinking of the Panay and the machine-gunning of the former British Ambassador to China, Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen. A recent lesser incident was the forcing down and machine-gunning of a Chinese mail airplane, with the loss of life of most of the passengers, the American pilot escaping.

Less emotionally exciting, but more frequent and persistent have been cases of looting and destruction of foreign property after the capture of some Chinese city (Nanking perhaps afforded the greatest number of examples), of slaps and other insults offered to foreigners by hardboiled Japanese sentries, of refusal of permission to foreigners to return to places of residence which they abandoned. There are also questions of economic discrimination, of favors shown to Japanese goods and Japanese ships as a result of Japanese military occupation, of currency manipulation calculated to advance Japanese interests.

It is not surprising that on this question of the respect due to foreign rights the Japanese and foreign viewpoints should be wide apart, despite the fact that matters have not yet come to a downright clash. The Japanese position is that, whatever may be the *de jure* situation, a *de facto* war is in progress and that foreigners can best assure their own safety by staying out of zones where bullets are flying.

They contend that foreign accidental casualties have been few, largely thanks to their own self-restraint in making every effort to avoid injury to foreign lives and property, that compensation has been paid in some cases when damage claims have been presented through diplomatic channels, that there is no intention deliberately to infringe on foreign rights and interests. They cite with satisfaction the decision of a United States court rejecting the claims of foreigners who applied for compensation as a result of damage allegedly sustained by an American bombardment of a Nicaraguan port in the course of some undeclared American punitive expendition in Central America.

The foreign viewpoint is quite different. There is an impulse to stand stiffly on the basis of treaty rights in China and this impulse is all the stronger because of general disapproval of Japan's war in China and of the methods by which it has been carried on.

It obviously makes a good deal of difference whether technical rights are asserted with a "chip on the shoulder" attitude. To take an extreme case, suppose a British or American gunboat should sail directly across the Japanese lines of fire in the course of an operation on the Yangtze River. Technically the gunboat would be within its theoretical rights; small foreign war vessels have been sailing up and down Chinese rivers for decades. In all probability, of course, the gunboat would be sunk, with all the inflammatory effect on public opinion which this would entail. While it is most unlikely that any such flagrant risk would be taken, questions inevitably arise from time to time which are more or less likely to turn into "incidents," depending on whether ill will or approximate understanding prevails between the foreign and Japanese military and naval representatives on the spot.

Perhaps the most unsatisfactory feature of the present situation is that so much is left to the operations of blind chance. There is an unhealthy veering of public opinion between comparative apathy on Far Eastern questions and sudden fits of excitement, induced by sensational headlines when some "incident" occurs.

Whatever may be the course of events in the Far East, a drift toward war without clear-cut reasons and objectives is undesirable. A well known writer on Far Eastern affairs recently suggested in a magazine article that America should go over to a policy of economic reprisals, shutting off the supply of some essential commodity to Japan whenever Japan violates some American right.

It is doubtful whether this particular policy would conduce, in the long run, to the maintenance of peace. Reprisals would become mutual and would become sharper, and it is very improbable that the Japanese Army would back down under pressure of this kind.

But, whatever may be thought of the advisability of this suggestion, peace should not be left at the mercy of casual incidents which often loom much larger in the excitement of sensational and often exaggerated reports than they do in the perspective of succeeding weeks and months.